CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,080—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th June.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L, proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

14th June.	12th July.
28th June.	26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
[illegible]AILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

[illegible] LUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste [illegible] Gothard's, and other routes.

[illegible] AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA- [illegible], HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

[illegible]mer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]A	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

[illegible] cting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras [illegible] utta.

[illegible] rther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June,

[illegible]PAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

[illegible]ROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
[illegible] ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

[illegible] S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay [illegible] 0th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and [illegible] connection with the Australian Steamer Home- [illegible] nd, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to [illegible] nd Mauritius.

[illegible] N TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and [illegible] s delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

[illegible] GH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

FROM BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. "SWORDSMAN," 1,100 Tons, Captain McDERMOTT, will positively SAIL as above on the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.

Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level .... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 .... ,, 70 ,,

For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

FOR THE MONSOON.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	,, 2-12,	,, 3-10,	,, 5-0,	,, 6-0,	,, 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rain Gauge made expressly for the Company with Furnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch ....each.	9 0	10 0
Symon's Rain Gauge, Copper, 5in. Funnels, with ½in. Measure	17 0	19 0
Spare Japanned, 5in. Funnels ....each.	5 0	5 10
Spare Copper, 5in. Funnels ....each.	6 0	6 12
Spare Glass for Symon's Gauge ....each.	3 0	3 6
Spare Glass, ½ in. Rain graduated to 50th of an inch ....each.	2 4	2 8
Spare Glass, 1in. Rain graduated to 100ths of an inch ....each.	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THYMOLITE Re. 1. **COAL TAR SOAP.** 3 tablets 12 Annas.
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S
WELL KNOWN GOODS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

REGULATION CLOAKS.
TWEED WATER-PROOF COATS.
CASHMERE INVERNESS CAPES.
VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
DRAB VULCANIZED COATS.
DRAB TWILL GROUND SHEETS.
60 INCH DRAB WATER-PROOF SHEETING.
TAN CANVASS HOLD-ALLS.
DRIVING APRONS LINED TWEED.
OFFICERS' AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
BOMBAY.

WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, OFFICES, HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

English 8-day gendulum Timepiece, 12 in. dial, bold figures, plate glass front, plain polished mahogany case	Rs.	55
English 8-day Clock, bell on top, otherwise identical in appearance	,,	90
Do. do. Timepiece, 14 inch dial	,,	80
An 8-day Timepiece, 24in. dial, plate glass front and plain mahogany moulding ...	,,	240
A similar Timepiece, winding at the back, as well as in front and suitable for a mill, a factory, a gateway, or as a public clock	,,	290
An 8-day Clock, otherwise identical	,,	390

All the above English Clocks have pendulums, chains and fusees. We need hardly say they are very superior articles, and the best that can be made.

Also exactly the same in appearance, English 8-day lever Timepiece, 12 in. dial, with seconds hand, a perfect timekeeper	Rs.	90
Anglo-American 8-day lever Timepiece, in mahogany case, 12 in. dial, bold figures, plate glass front	,,	48
Anglo-American 8-day Clock, otherwise identical with the above, bell internally	,,	60
American octagonal 8-day Clock, 10 in. dial, with lever escapement, wooden case ...	,,	28
American octagonal 8-day Clock, with pendulum, 12 in. dial, wooden case	,,	25
American octagonal 8-day Clock, 12 in. dial, wooden case	,,	30
American 8-day circular pendulum Timepiece	,,	22
American 8-day circular pendulum Clock	,,	25

N.B.—Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Timepieces. This distinction applies throughout the Clock descriptions.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON!!

POPULAR DRYING BOTTLES
For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., against Damp.
Rs. 2-4; 3-8; 4; 4-12; and 6.

RAIN GAUGES,
With Funnel, Glass Measure and Receiver
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

23, Hummum Street, } **MADON, SONS & CO.** { Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

"TASTE, FIT & FINISH."

THE CHOICE OF MATERIALS PRODUCED THIS SEASON :—

A SPECIAL SELECTION FOR THE RAINS.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS."
"*LOW PRICES.*"

DRESS SUITS ....from Rs. 75
VISITING SUITS ....from Rs. 60
LOUNGE SUITS ....from Rs. 35

OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE FOR "NEW GOODS."} **BOMBAY.**

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES. Rs. 10-8. **DRYING BOTTLES.** Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 10.
FOR
THE MONSOON.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured; We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL;
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the School of Arts on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, at 6 P.M.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hony. Secretary.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "MANILLA," Captain G. PARODI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1893, for SUPPLY of CAST IRON and GALVANIZED SHEET IRON VENT SHAFTS and CAST IRON COVERS, FRAMES, and STEPS for Manholes required for the Colaba Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Thousand Five Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th June, 1893.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Open to Residents of Bombay, all India, and Burmah.

Yearly Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.

FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

Indian Newspapers.	Class A. Rs.	a.	Class B. Rs.	a.	Class C. Rs.	a.
The "Times of India" on day of issue	52	0	48	0	36	0
The "Times of India" on second day	32	0	28	0	26	0
The "Bombay Gazette" on day of issue	52	0	48	0	36	0
The "Bombay Gazette" on second day	32	0	28	0	26	0
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	48	0	42	0	36	0
Tha "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore)	48	0	36	0	24	0
The "Englishman" (Calcutta).	45	0	36	0	24	0
The "Madras Mail"	48	0	36	0	24	0

Bombay Papers under Class A are posted in the morning; under Class B, at noon; under Class C, in the evening.

Up-country Papers under Class A are posted on day of issue; under Class B, on second day; under Class C, on third day.

The above YEARLY subscriptions can be paid in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.

Subscription must date from the first issues of the month and be paid in ADVANCE.

The Library has made arrangements to book subscribers—

For 5,000 Bombay and Up-country Anglo-Indian Dailies; for 10,000 Home Weeklies; and 10,000 Monthly Periodicals.

The Library at present supplies its constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 2,500 Home Weeklies, and 3,500 Monthly Periodicals.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS 5,200.

N.B.—The above Newspapers are posted from the places where they are published to any address in India and Burmah, and become the property of Subscribers.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	„	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	„	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	„	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	„	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	„	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	„	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	„	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	„	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	„	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	„	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	...11-8
SEMIRAMIS	„	„	...14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

Fresh Parcels also of
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES — The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

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NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-aana.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE sale of land at Malhar in Salsette advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4½ p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Girjashanker Vujeshunker, the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated 30th November 1891, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossa Kirpal, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved therein, the following immovable property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Elphinstone land estates, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Coorla street, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road, and on or towards the west by land in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises were registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and were situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with all the chawl, messuage, tenement, and building consisting of seven apartments or compartments which have been built on the said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B No. 4743 and street No. 11824. The abovementioned property is built on a piece of land held under a lease for the term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st of March 1878, at a monthly rent of Rs. 38-14-2 for the first 20 years and thereafter at a monthly rent of Rs. 58-5-4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY OR PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, under instructions and by order of Mr. Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Vadiwalla or Chamarbagwalla, the mortgagee of the same, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Fataymahomed Peermahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of June, 1892, and made between the said Fataymahomed Peermahomed of the one part and the said Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Vadiwalla of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary leasehold land or ground, belonging to Peter Paul Pereira, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly or Parel Road on the Northern side of passage of the oart or Parel Road Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 66. and street No. 27, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Lalunbhoy, widow of Manickbhoy Sooltan, on the west and north by the properties of Goverdhan Gopal, and on the south by the passage of the oart on the Parel Road Cross Lane, and, secondly, all that piece of Fazendari land with privy standing thereon, situate, at Chinchpoogly, containing 3 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east, west, and north by vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENNET'S BEER.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. About 20 hogsheads Tennet's Beer in sound condition.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public AUCTION at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram, with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 fast-trotting chesnut pony.

Under instructions from Mr. Motichand Parbhoodas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, on account and risk of Rahimtoola Bhaijeebhai, Mahamedali Rahimtoola, and Essufally Rahimtoola, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Motichand Purbhoodas, in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd August, 1890 :—

PARTICULARS :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Patakwady Saverbhatt, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Ganoojee Bawa and other tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1181 and Street Nos. 36 38, 40, containing by admeasurement thirty-one feet in breadth and fifty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of Fazandar under No. 32, and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the east by the gulli and beyond that by the house of Abdoolabhoy Abdoolalli Jeewakhan, on or towards the west by the gulli belonging to the property hereby assured and beyond that by the house of Poonjia Pillaji, fruit-seller, on or towards the north by the oart of Bapoojee Vassudeo Khatri, and on or towards the south by the passage of the oart, Patakwady Saverbhatt aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Framjee and Moos, the mortgagee's attorneys, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1893.

EDUCATIONAL.

"SUTHERLAND HOUSE SCHOOL,"
ALBERT SQ., CLAPHAM, LONDON, S.W.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen. Every Home Comfort, Tennis. Special Arrangements made for Indian Children. Address, the Principal—MISS DAWSON.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing.
G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

THE
"REAL CUP O' KINDNESS"
B. O. S.
A PURE MATURED SCOTCH WHISKY.

				Rs.	a.
GREEN CAPSULE	*	5 years old	Per Dozen	24	0
BLUE do.	**	8 do. do.	do.	27	0
GOLD do.	***	12 do. do.	do.	29	0

AGENTS: —

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Head Office.........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.........£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed hereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
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Agencies at.................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share), declared at the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1893, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 31st May, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of ASHES now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot and Parel Loco., Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd June, 1893.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of The IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 183 of the Companies Act VI. of 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Liquidators' Office, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Account Books and other Documents of the Company and of the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 15th Day of May 1893.

ISAAC ALCOCK,
HASSUMBHOY VISRAM,
R. MANEKJI,
Voluntary Liquidators.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, (Ld.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS for the Traffic and Loco. Departments, at the Guntakal Junction. Detailed information can be obtained at the Undersigned's Office :—

			Rs.
Three units for Married Guards,	Estimate		10,970
Three Do. „ Single Do.	„		7,158
Three Do. „ Brakesmen	„		3,668
Running Bungalow	„		3, 89
Eight units for Singlemen's Quarters for Loco. Department	„		16,875
Bungalow for Loco. Foreman	„		5,610
		Total, Rs.	47,°70

Tenders will be received up to the 10th July, 1893. They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Undersigned, headed "Tenders for Building Quarters, S. M. Ry, at Guntakal."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The whole will not be given to one Contractor.

A. W. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, S. M. Ry.,
Kistna Division.

Guntakal, June, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919, 4920, 4921, 5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was formerly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 561 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE, JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Tricumjee Weljee, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LANDING PIER to be erected at the end of Ballard Road.

Specification and Conditions of Contract and any further particulars can be obtained, and Plans inspected, by parties intending to submit Tenders at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, endorsed "Ballard Road Pier," to be delivered to the SECRETARY, Bombay Port Trust, on or before the 1st July next.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port, who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. W. SQUIRE, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay, June 12, 1893.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Vundravandass Pursotumdass.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of them in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2197, and New Survey No. 3649, of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1580 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 334, 336 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 382, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3093, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2[illegible]5xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	179
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,666	100	100	60	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	660xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	689
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	815	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		580

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	[illegible]	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
[illegible] Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	112½
[illegible] Press	600	200	200		175
[illegible] City				16	220
[illegible], Ld.	600	200	all		240
[illegible]	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
[illegible]	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
[illegible] Press	400	250	...		125
[illegible] Mfg.	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
[illegible] and	300	500	all	100	480
[illegible] hy.	450	500	500	50	47
[illegible] Press	750	400	all	50	115
[illegible]	210	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 W
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	50	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	97
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no[illegible]
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	270	4,335
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,308	25	25		18½Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-15	
China Leaf	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25-2	
Do. do. new	25	
Australia do.	25-12	
Bombay do.	25-11	
English Sovereigns	16-4	
Do. Dracons	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	106-8	
Do. 1½ do.	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	223	
Five-Francs	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Association Football.—The Rover's Football Club will play a practice game on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

Arrival of a Nawab.—Bismillakhan Jorarkhan, the Nawab of Radhanpur, with thirty followers, arrived at 7 a. m., on Monday, at the Grant Road Railway station, and has taken up his residence, at Pedder Road.

Feast at Malwane.—The titular feast of the Church of St. Anthony, Malwane, Salsette, will be celebrated on Sunday next. There will be low masses at 7 and 8 a.m., high mass at 10 a.m. The local St. Anthony's Band will play during the divine service.

Fire at the Jivraj Balloo Mill.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the blow room of the Jivraj Balloo Mill, at Tardeo, and was extinguished promptly by the opening of three "Grinnell" Automatic Sprinklers with very little damage. The installation of sprinklers was only completed a few weeks ago.

Mill Accident.—Shaik Omi Shaik Jamal and Sewnath Sewpal, both firemen in the Western India Mill, at Kala Chowkey Road, were, on Monday last, accidentally scalded by some hot water falling on them from the feed-pipe, while they were at work there. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Sporting.—Under this heading we published a paragraph yesterday, stating that Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Sarda, a young sportsman of Navsari, was reported to have been killed last week by a large panther in the Mahawaria jungle, about fifteen miles from that town. We are glad to say this is an error, and that Rustomji had all the sport and not the panther. Rustomji lives, the panther it was that died.

Intoxication no Excuse.—On Saturday last, whilst Rama Baloo was going along the Oomerkhadi Road, he heard some row in a bye-lane, and out of curiosity he went there to see what was the matter, when Fazal Nanjee, a Mahomedan, cried out, "Here is the man," pointing to Rama, and in another moment he rushed at Rama, assaulted him severely with a stick, without any provocation, inflicting a nasty wound on the nose. Rama cried out for assistance when a policeman came to the scene and arrested Fazal, who was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Gray, with assaulting Rama. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended the accused, ad mitted that Fazal did assault Rama, but he asked the Magistrate to deal with the accused as leniently as possible as he was then greatly under the influence of liquor. On being questioned by the Magistrate, the accused pleaded guilty, stating that he was, at the time of assault, intoxicated, and did not know what he was doing. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that intoxication was no excuse. The accused broke the complainant's nose bone and would have done more serious mischief had he not been arrested by the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Charge of Theft against a European Lady.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Pestonji Byramji Press, proprietor of a coach factory, at Frere Road, appeared before Mr. Cooper and applied for a summons against Mrs. Sleigh, whom he charged with theft in respect of a landau, belonging to Mr. Sleigh, manager of the Bank of Bombay. The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Sleigh had sent a landau to the complainant's factory for some repairs. A few days ago Mrs. Sleigh went to the factory, and wished to remove the landau. The complainant, knowing the feelings between the husband and the wife, declined to allow the removal of the carriage. Mr. Sleigh was then communicated with, who replied to the complainant, that no one should be allowed to remove the landau from the factory until a written order from Mr. Sleigh was received to that effect. A few days after this the complainant received a written order from Mr. Sleigh to remove the carriage to Ludba Ibhrahim's shop. Some coolies were accordingly taking the carriage to that place when Mrs. Sleigh happened to pass that way. She with the assistance of the *ghorawallas* prevented the coolies from taking the carriage to Ludba Ibhrahim's, and sent it away to Oomer Jamal's stables. The matter was reported to the police, and Superintendent Grennan went to Mrs. Sleigh to order the landau to be returned to the factory, but she declined to do so. The complainant swore to the above facts and filed the information, upon which Mr. Cooper granted a summons against Mrs. Sleigh, which was made returnable on Friday, the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

2ND SPOON COMPETITION.

200 and 300 yards.	Points.
Gunner Butler	35
Corpl. Taylor	43*
Gunner Martin	23
„ Houfton	13
„ Penton	21
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	43†
Gunner Dickson	18
Bomb. Turhurst	16
Gunner Aveline	30
„ Wylie	15
„ Bond	28
„ Ross	32

† Winner of 1st Spoon.
* Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

3RD SPOON COMPETITION.

200 and 400 yards.	Points.
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	45*
Gunner Houfton	27
„ Bond	37
„ Martin	19
Corpl. Taylor	49†
Gunner Reed	40
Bomb. Robertson	34
Gunner Penton	36
Sergt-Inst Owens	38
Gunner Forsyth	13
„ Illsley	12
„ Ross	21

† Handicapped 8 points Winner of 1st Spoon.
* „ 4 „ „ 2nd „

Troop competitions were held by the "Bombay Light Horse" at the same time and ranges. On each occasion a match has been fired at 500 yards by six men from each corps, who made the highest scores at the previous ranges. Result, a win for each. The ranges are open to all members of the two corps—the next "shoot" takes place on June 24, at 4 p.m.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 3rd June 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Henry Arthur Wheat of á Beckett Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, for Improvements in Lamps for burning liquid hydro carbons. Frederick Giles of Fawkner Street, South Yarra, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, and John Paterson of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, for Improvements in the construction of Umbrella Frames; Emily Frances Margaret Begbie, wife of Francis Richard Begbie, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps of Dehra Dun, North-Western provinces, British India, for an improved Sanitary "Mussuck" and an improved Sanitary Pakkhal.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—Stefan von Kvassay, a Cabinet Minister of Fiume in the Kingdom of Hungary, for an improved wind and water wheel. (Filed 27th May 1893); Edward Nunan, of 166 Fleet Street, City of London, England Engineer, for Improvements connected with couplings used with flexible hose. (Filed 22nd May 1893); Julius Moeller, of 14 Palmer Street; Westminster, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for apparatus for manufacture of oil gas. (Filed 27th May 1893); James John Bell, of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore, in British India, Tent and Dhurrie manufacturer, for a new method of manufacturing dhurries, purdahs, dadoes and the like. (Filed 22nd May 1893); Stanley Eskell Clifford, of 34, Turloe Square, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for Improvements in bits for bridles. (Filed 1st June 1893.); Charles Chesney Cook, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, for improved holder for billiard and other cues. (Filed 29th May 1893.); Alphonso Sprague Comstock, Manufacturer, of Evanston in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, for Improvements in tent pegs. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

Whereas the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1889 [or within the further time allowed under section 8 sub section 4 of the said Act] the fee hereinafter, mentioned, it is notified that, under the provisions of section 8, subsection 2 of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. D. Jones' invention for an automatic, periodic, valveless filling and flushing cistern with an automatic water supply regulator. (Specification filed 28th February 1889.); Mr. W. Bull's invention for pulverising and sifting hard substances. (Specification filed 27th February 1889.)

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, applied for a postponement of the case, in which his client, C. A. Ellis, Manager of the Church Missionary Society, was, at the instance of the Rev. W. G. Peel, secretary of the Society, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 7,588, the funds of the Society. Mr. Roughton had to make the application in consequence of fresh charges having been laid against the accused, on Friday last, which made it necessary for the defence to have an inspection of the books of the Society. The prosecution had consented to the postponement, and wished the case to be fixed for Wednesday, but as that day was somewhat inconvenient to Mr. Roughton he asked the Magistrate to fix some other day for the hearing of the case.

The Magistrate granted the application, and fixed Friday, the 23rd instant, for the hearing.

Mr. Roughton then made another application in connection with the case. One of the most important witnesses for the defence, who had been employed in the Society's office, was now working on board the s. s. Clader, running on the Persian Gulf service, would arrive in the port on or about Wednesday next, and would start on his voyage in three or four days. He would probably not be back in Bombay until the case was disposed of. He, therefore, asked his Worship's permission to allow the evidence of that witness to be taken down either on Friday or Saturday next.

The Magistrate observed that it was rather unusual to take down the evidence of a witness for the defence before the prosecution had commenced.

Mr. Roughton replied that it was very important for the defence to have the evidence taken down before that witness left again for the Persian Gulf.

The second application was also granted, and next Friday was fixed for the examination of the witness.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 6th instant:—

Read letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co., dated 20th May 1893, drawing attention to the charge of Rs. 337-2-9 levied on account of wharfage, extra fees, &c., on a consignment of 758 railway sleepers ex s. s. Nizam which was intended for transhipment to Karachi, but through a clerical error was manifested to Bombay only, and requesting a reduction in the charges, which he finds very heavy considering the class of goods.

Read report by the Dock Superintendent, No. 2161, dated 29th May 1893, stating that the charges were recovered in the Warehouse Department as under:—(1) Wharfage Rs. 82-14-6; (2) 5 Extra fees Rs. 138-3-0; (3) Removing and storing Rs. 49-12-0; (4) Rent Rs. 66-5-3—a total of Rs. 337-2-9. That the sleepers were left in the open and did not involve much care or responsibility so far as the Docks Department was concerned, and suggesting that, in lieu of items (1) and (2), the following rates might be substituted on account of dock charges:—1/3 Wharfage Rs. 27-10-2, 3 annas Import Hamalage Rs. 12-7-0, ½ Extra fees Rs. 34-8-9—total Rs. 74-9-11.

Resolution.—In the circumstances stated a refund of Rs. 146-7-7 may, subject to the approval of Government, be granted to the P. and O. Company, being the difference between the charges paid on account of wharfage and extra fees (Rs. 221-1-6) and the charges that the Dock Superintendent proposes should be levied (Rs. 74-9-11).

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st June 1893 reporting that Mr. James Robertson, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot to and from the open sea and the berths allotted to such steamers alongside the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the useful notification.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that Mr. James Robertson, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot to and from the open sea and the berths allotted to such steamers alongside the Prince's and Victoria Docks; and Government should be requested to authorize him, under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act (No. X) of 1889, to piolt vessels; and the Trustees will then appoint him, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act (No. VI) of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the bye-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government under notification No. 72, dated 1st July 1891, of which he may at the time be the Commander.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 3rd May 1893 asking whether there is any difficulty as regards supply of water at the Tank Bunder Reclamation. Read report by the Traffic Manager stating that all the tenants of the Trustees' land as well as the boatmen draw water from the fountain at Mazagon, and the consumption of water there is consequently very heavy; that a drinking fountain is a very desirable convenience, but, in providing such conveniences, it is necessary that the service should be through a very small tap and that the pattern fountain should be such as will not allow of filling for removal and that it should be so arranged that the service may be shut off from the Bunder fee office; that, if a supply can be given under such conditions, he would have no hesitation in recommending a fountain at Tank Bunder. Read note by the Secretary, dated 11th May 1893. Read report by the Engineer, dated 30th May 1893, saying that the cost of providing on the New Reclamation at Tank Bunder a stand pipe fitted with taps ½" bore and laying 1,060 lineal feet of galvanized iron pipe 1" diameter to connect it with the 4" water main on Mazagon Reclamation will be Rs. 539 and that the supply will be under the control of the Traffic Manager's Staff at the Revenue Chowki.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as an addition to the estimate of Rs. 62,132 for improvements at the Mazagon and Tank Bunder Reclamations.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 31st May 1893, expressing the thanks of the Club Committee for the Trustee's letter No. 1868, dated the 29th May 1893, intimating the terms on which they are prepared to receive offers for the site at Apollo Bunder; stating that the Committee are contemplating taking it on lease and requesting, with reference to the 1st clause of the letter, that the Trustees will inform the Committee before accepting any offer that may be made for the whole plot. Read clause 1 of letter No. 1868, dated 29th May.

Resolution.—The Committee may be told that the Trustees will endeavour to meet the wishes of the Committee.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3453, dated 18th May 1893, stating that the following tenders have been received for earthwork, laying of pipe sewers, manholes, automatic flushing tanks and metal-bent shafts in Colaba Sewerage District:—(1) Spencer, Mistre, Bhedwar & Co.; (2) Setaram Luxmon & Co.; (3) Bulkley & Co.; which include work to be done on the Port Trust Estate, stating that for the work to be done by the Municipality the Standing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bulkley & Co., and giving the reasons for the Committee's decision; expressing the opinion that it will be for the general convenience that Messrs. Bulkley & Co.'s tender should be accepted for the portion on the Trustees' Estate, and requesting that he may be favored with the Trustees' views on the question. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th June 1893, saying that it does not appear to him to be necessary to construct drains on the southern portion of the Apollo Reclamation so long as it is occupied as a cotton green; recommending, therefore, that no drains be laid south of the proposed 80 ft. road for the present, *i.e.*, over the area bordered green, but only on the sites of the proposed roads and existing roads coloured red on his plan No. 3863-K2; stating that he agrees with the Municipal Commissioner that it will be convenient that Messrs. Bulkley's tender for the work on the Port Trust Estate should be accepted provided the Municipality accept their tender for the rest of the work; that he has obtained from the Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality, the estimates of the cost of sewering the Port Trust Estate at Apollo Reclamation, that the rates tendered by Messrs. Bulkley and Co. appear to be fair, also that he understands the Trustees will be expected to pay for certain other works to be done departmentally by the Municipality, viz., road repairs and removing superfluous earth and to pay the Municipality a commission of 15 per cent. on the actual total expenditure on contract and departmental work, and suggesting that the superfluous earth be retained by the Trustees to dispose of as they please; that the road repairs be paid for at the actual cost and that, in lieu of "commission," the Trustees either supervise the work on their estate by their own staff or else pay the Municipality 7½ per cent. on the actual cost, which is what the Trust usually calculate in their own works of a similar nature.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the Engineer that only the portion of the Apollo Reclamation coloured red on his plan No. 3863-K2 should be drained at present. Sanction is given to this work being carried out at once, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,819 inclusive of commission for engineering supervision. The expenditure should be charged to capital and met by an appropriation from the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus. The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to enter into an agreement for the execution of the work by Messrs. Bulkley and Co. at the rates given in their tender to him and are also agreeable to the work being done by Municipal agency, provided no more than 7½ per cent. on the cost is charged by the Municipality as commission for supervision, which is the rate usually allowed by the Trustees for their own works of a similar nature; otherwise the Trustees would prefer that the supervision should be exercised by their own Engineering Staff. It is presumed that the Trustees will be charged the actual cost of repairs to roads to be done by the Municipality departmentally and not at the estimated rate. The Trustees will themselves dispose of the superfluous earth obtained in excavating the drains unless the Municipality require it for their own purposes, when it is expected that the Municipality will pay for its removal.

The following papers were laid on the table.

Summary of Bunder, Land, Docks and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank:—

	Current Financial year, 1893-94. Month of May.	Current Financial year, 1893-94. Two M'ths from 1st April.	Last Financial year, 1892-93. Month of May.	Last Financial year, 1892-93. Two M'ths from 1st April.
Bunders and Land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	25236 1 6	45441 1 11	32979 14 10	47127 14 9
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	17271 0 10	33236 14 6	18155 2 8	32693 5 7
Elphinstone Estate	77860 5 2	157014 10 10	78250 8 11	159558 3 2
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	32393 5 5	55896 2 7	31101 12 6	50050 13 4
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	3861 9 3	6755 1 7	3503 0 6	6533 3 6
Miscellaneous Revenue	5839 15 10	8385 15 1	4931 3 8	7391 7 2
Warehouses	15105 8 0	27618 10 7	18032 13 1	36875 6 4
Total	177827 14 0	335381 9 1	186959 8 2	349230 5 10
Wet Docks	277056 9 8	498060 15 10	231365 6 0	465199 13 0
Dry Docks	6594 7 6	12518 10 7	14226 6 9	22309 5 9
Port Dues, &c.	16965 10 9	32269 5 0	16519 3 0	32358 1 6
Gross Total	478444 0 11	877228 8 6	449070 7 11	869097 10 1
Budget Estimate	4288300		4428378	

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd June, 1893.	For week ending 2nd June, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	22
„ out of „	36	30
„ transported	17	26
„ attended to	2	7
„ warped	3	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	14	10
„ left	20	10
„ remaining in dock	10	10
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	13
„ left	12	11
„ remaining in dock	11	15

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
For week to 3rd June 1893.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays, and holidays.
S. s. Laju	1,910	1 day.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS IN THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SALLEY MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, on behalf of the first defendant, asked for a postponement of the hearing of a rule *nisi*, obtained by the plaintiff from the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, the vacation judge, requiring her to show cause why she should not be restrained from carrying on the business of the firm of Sir Tharia Topun as his sole surviving executive, and from intermeddling with the estate, &c.

His Lordship enquired if there was any one on behalf of the plaintiffs to oppose the application.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said he had no objection to the application being granted and the hearing of the rule *nisi* postponed till the 22nd instant if the other side filed their affidavits by Thursday.

Mr. Slater submitted that the time was too short for the purpose.

His lordship postponed the hearing of the rule *nisi* till the 22nd inst., ordering the defendants to file their affidavits by Saturday next.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A CUTLERY TRADE MARK.

JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS, LIMITED VS. MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB.

The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that they are exclusively entitled to use certain marks on their cutlery and to restrain the defendant from importing or selling cutlery, bearing the marks complained of, or an imitation thereof. They further asked for the destruction of such marks of the defendant and for discovery and an account of the profits made by the defendant. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

On the application of counsel his lordship passed a consent decree, declaring that the plaintiffs are exclusively entitled to the use on their knives of the marks mentioned by them; that the defendant is permanently restrained by an injunction of the court from infringing the plaintiffs' marks and from importing, selling, or procuring to be sold any knives and other articles of cutlery bearing marks similar to the marks on the plaintiffs' knives, or any marks so contrived as to be like or in colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' marks. The goods sold by the defendant were said to be manufactured by Messrs. Henry Kaufman and Sons of Germany; and defendant was to deliver up all such imitation marks, if any, in his possession to the plaintiffs for cancellation, and to pay an equivalent of £200 sterling, at the market rate of exchange, in full satisfaction of the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. The decree is to be without prejudice to the plaintiff's rights against any other person or any proceedings in reference thereto.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

THE GULBURGA MILLS COMPANY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MAHABOOBSHAHI GULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

This was a petition filed by Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, by his constituted attorney Mr. E. G. Cabral, for the winding up of the company by the court under the circumstances mentioned in the petition. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the company.

The petition of Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan stated that the Mahaboobshahi Gulburga Mills Company, Limited, was registered in Bombay in 1888, under the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, the registered office being at Bombay. The nominal capital was rupees twelve lakhs divided into 2,400 shares of Rs. 500 each. The amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid up was Rs. 5,81,850. The objects for which the company was established were to acquire the property, good-will, and business of the Gulburga Mills Company, Limited, undertaking all the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the company; to carry on the business of spinning, weaving, gin pressing, or manufacturing, or dealing in cotton or other fibrous substances, to prepare, dye, or colour any of the substances, and to sell yarn, cloth, or other manufactured fibrous products; and generally to do all such acts and things as are incidental or conclusive to any of the objects of the company, including the acquisition of land by lease or purchase and selling or alienating it. The company was indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 under an indenture of mortgage in favour of the petitioner, dated the 14th December, 1887. The sum became due on the 14th February, 1888, and the whole of the principal sum was still unpaid. The petitioner required the company to pay the sum to the Bank of Bengal, but the company had failed to do so. The reason why the petitioner wished the payment to be made to the Bank was that he had to secure the repayment of the Halai Sicca Rs. 5,00,000 due to the Bank by the petitioner, and he transferred the mortgage to the Bank. The latter held from the petitioner as security for the payment, in addition to the mortgage, certain bonds payable by the Government of H. H. the Nizam to the petitioner, of the net value of Rs. 6,50,000, so that the beneficial interest in the mortgage was still with the petitioner although it had been transferred as aforesaid. Besides being a creditor of the company, the petitioner had guaranteed the payment of certain drafts or bills drawn by the company on several persons and held by the Bank to the extent of about Rs. 3,00,000. The company was primarily liable on the bills, and as they fell due renewed them. It was not in a position to pay the drafts as they matured so as to relieve the petitioner from liability as a guarantor. The company was also unable to pay its debts, and was only continued in order that the agents may receive large sums by way of commission. The petitioner said that, under the circumstances, it was just and equitable that the company should be wound up by the court under the provisions of Act 6 of 1882.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the company, applied that the matter be postponed for a month.

Mr. Inverarity said that he consented to the postponement as he was told, arrangements were being made to pay off the petitioner's claim. The learned counsel said, however, that the adjournment must be without prejudice.

His lordship remarked that, if the company were going to pay off, the best thing they could do was that it should be done at once. The hanging over of the claim was detrimental to the interests of the company. His lordship would leave the petition to stand in its place on the list.

The parties then retired.

THE WEATHER.

The steamer Manilla, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Genoa, experienced bad weather from Aden to port. The steamer Pachumba, from Kurrachee, experienced S. W. monsoon. The barque Sir Lancelot, from Mauritius, experienced strong monsoon, high sea and heavy rain between Lat. 8° and 14° North.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	7 36	7 06	6 77	10 04
Tuesday, June 13	0 07	0 10	0 10	0 03
Total	7 43	7 16	6 87	10 07
Total fall to 13th June to 1892	6 13	5 31	5 77	5 87
Total fall to 13th June to 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 12th June 1893:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	0 14	2 6	0 38
Rainfall on 11th June	0 94	0 0	0 0
Total up to date	1 8	2 6	0 38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2 The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·702	S E	6	102·0	79·1	63	...	0·40	—0·06
Agra	29·721	S E	6	108·0	78·4	73	0·32	0·32	—0·17
Cawnpore	29·723	E S E	7	99·0	73·6	85	0·29	3·99	...
Allahabad	29·761	N N W	11	104·9	71·8	90	1·80	2·63	+1·84
Jhansi	29·722	S S W	5	103·5	80·2	58	0·05	1·24	+0·33
Jacobabad	29·586	S	2	113·2	84·6	35	...	..	...
Karachi	29·637	W S W	15	94·0	77·8	83	..	..	..
Jeypore	29·670	E S E	4	108·6	81·9	53	..	0·07	—0·31
Ajmere	29·678	N E	7	106·4	81·0	57	...	0·15	—0·06
Deesa	29·663	S	...	109·4	76·8	70	0·07	0·07	—0·07
Ahmedabad	29·666	S S E	3	106·8	75·1	89	4·10	4·10	..
Bhuj	29·601	E S E	..	102·6	78·4	70	...	...	—0·60
Rajkot	29·618	S W	6	102·9	79·5	70	0·12	0·41	—0·21
Veraval	29·621	S S E	10	87·1	80·2	89	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·654	S W	8	101·8	75·6	50	0·35	0·69	+0·12
Indore	29·722	Calm	3	96·5	72·1	78	2·50	2·78	+0·36
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Jubbulpore	29·762	Calm	1	87·9	74·6	71	..	1·21	—0·52
Hoshangabad	29·723	E	3	94·4	75·2	67	..	1·00	—1·66
Khandwa	29·727	E	7	99·7	75·3	70	...	0·41	—1·53
Raipur	29·727	Calm	3	87·3	76·6	73	...	0·92	—1·72
Nagpur	29·740	E N E	5	80·9	73·4	81	0·61	4·35	+0·82
Amraoti	29·740	E N E	6	87·6	70·3	78	1·06	1·28	—1·28
Akola	29·717	Calm	6	92·9	83·8	71	..	1·53	—0·19
Surat	29·681	S S E	F	97·2	77·6	79	0·34	0·84	—0·28
Malegaon	29·735	S S W	8	97·4	74·1	75	...	0·96	—1·07
Bombay	29·719	S S E	23	86·1	76·8	81	0·08	3·66	—2·00
Poona	29·744	S S E	10	88·0	72·9	68	..	2·21	+0·05
Aurangabad	29·755	S S W	10	91·8	73·2	75	0·27	1·94	...
Sholapur	29·773	S W	12	93·7	73·0	68	...	2·42	—0·50
Ratnagiri	29·847	S S E	6	83·4	75·9	95	2·08	5·63	—7·18
Belgaum	29·895	W S W	[illegible]	76·3	67·8	97	0·09	1·96	—0·93
Goa	29·793	S S W	9	82·1	75·4	87	1·69	4·81	...
Karwar	29·788	S W	6	81·2	74·1	82	1·59	3·85	—13·06
Mangalore	29·875	W S W	1	81·3	73·4	93	2·41	10·75	—6·56
Calicut	29·888	N E	8	80·3	73·0	92	1·82	16·68	+0·84
Cochin	29·900	N	M	83·3	73·6	91	0·68	13·46	+0·41
Bangalore	29·856	W S W	14	82·2	66·4	81	...	4·77	+3·03
Secunderabad	29·768	W	9	90·7	72·8	70	0·03	3·26	+1·59
Masuliptm.	29·731	N W	8	97·7	80·5	80	..	1·13	—0·78
Bellary	29·809	Calm	9	92·5	75·3	69	..	2·92	+2·03
Cuddapah	29·792	W N W	...	95·1	78·9	55	..	7·57	+5·99
Madras	29·762	W S W	7	95·2	77·6	83	0·10	0·56	—0·43
Coimbatore	29·841	S W	7	87·8	71·3	90	...	0·67	—0·22
Trichinopoly	29·804	W N W	7	95·0	78·3	68	...	2·53	+1·9
Negapatam	29·786	W	5	94·0	78·8	68	...	2·42	+1·8
Colombo	29·875	W S W	12	85·0	79·0	77	..	9·71	+4·6

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·07; G. T. H.=0·10; St. G. H.=0·10; and C. P.=0·08.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again changed irregularly. There has been a rapid rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Indore and Khandwa and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are steep on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Karachi and moderately steep over the rest of the country. Winds are cyclonic all along the West Coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bhuj, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bombay. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bombay, 16 at Secunderabad and 14 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 10° to 18° below the mean of the season at Amraoti, Nagpur and Rajpur and from 5° to 7° above it at Ajmere, Deesa and Bhuj. The minimum is 6 o 13° in defect at Agra, Allahabad and Amraoti and 6° in excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowes 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Belgaum, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmedabad (4·10"), Indore (2·50"), Mangalore (2·41"), and Ratnagiri (2·08"), over an inch at Allahabad, Amraoti, Goa, Karwar, and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Madras. The abnormal chart indicates that the storm, which lay off Bombay yesterday has moved further out to sea in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre now lies somewhere in Latitude 19° or 20° N., Longitude 66° or 67° E., where a fresh to strong gale with heavy squalls of wind and rain is probably blowing. The baric gradients on and off the whole of the West Coast from Mangalore to Karachi are steep, and strong squally winds with more or less heavy rain are still to be expected. Conditions are generally favourable for more rain over the greater part of the country. Ahmedbad reports a violent dust storm at 8 p.m. last night which lasted for 10 minutes and which was followed by hail, heavy rain and a thunder storm for 4 hours. As the storm centre moves further out to sea the rainfall is likely to increase, and strong winds with passing rain squalls are probable at the coast stations.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 13.

Tuesdays observations:—The barometer has again risen in the greater part of the country. A cyclonic storm which has progressed along the west coast, has reached the Kattheawar coast and proves to be slight. The depression over the Bay is developing and approaching the Ganjam or Orissa coast. Wind cyclonic in the Bay area and south, south-easterly gales prevail at Konkan, Kattheawar and Guzerat, elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The temperature has generally fallen. The mean temperature is still excessive in Burma, Sind, and Rajputana, but below normal in other provinces. The principal maxima is 115° Montgomery, and 113° Jacobabad. The rainfall is fairly general, except in Madras, Lower Bengal, and Rajputana. Ahmedabad received four and Lucknow, Mangalore. Ratnagiri, Saugor, Pachmarhi and Indore over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th June, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·617
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of wind*	SSE, SE, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	556
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	3·61
„ „ year	10·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th June	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Commander W S Coorran, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

The schooner Ludwig, 299 tons, Commander A. Aden, cleared yesterday for Port Natal, with a general cargo and C. Hallwig and 8 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 514 tons Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (10th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Swift, Mrs Vallis and 61 deck.

The barque Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Commander W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (23rd May), with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.

The Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,582 tons, Commander G. Parodi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (22nd May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Newport Cruby and child, Mrs. Zoraiff and 28 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,694 tons, Commander F. H. Seymour, cleared yesterday for China, &c., with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. F. Dunsterville. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Radford. For Lyttleton—Mr. Bragshawe. For Hongkong—Mr. E. A. Hoosein. For Colombo—Mr. Sanderman, Mr. J. H. Allerbury and Major Hammons.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Alpine	1364	Walker	Not fixed		F Muir &Co
B	Clio	1513	Wood	Hull	17-6	F Muir &Co
C	Mobile	930	McAdum	Not fixed	15-6	B&P S N Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	20-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant	1581	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoola
H	Kendal	1530	Bennett	Havre	17-6	K Nixon &Co
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar		V Ebram
L	Brahmini	523	Budroo	Bhownagar	17-6	Shprd & Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychellis		V Ebram
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	17-6	Shprd &Co
O	Wildcraft	1911	Murray	London	18-6	J Mackintosh
P	Taif	898	Young	Mauritius	14-6	H C Joosub
Q	Java	920	Tice	Zanzibar	16-6	M Mackenzie

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Shannon	2148	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
2	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham
4	Malwa	1694	Seymour	China	14-6	P & O Co
5	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	16-4	P & O Co
6	R. Head	2913	McCalmont	Amsterdam	20-6	J M Heyer
7	Lawriston	2133	Latta	England	11-6	Graham & Co
8	Gisela	2643	Kossovili	Kobe	21-6	A H Lloyd's
9	Caldy	1959	Lilly	Hamburgh	15-6	K Nixon &Co
10	P. Hunter	3010	Orr	Dunkirk	17-6	J Mackintosh
12	M. Hall	2182	Buck	Liverpool	17-6	E Bates &Co
15	H. Tower	2087	......	Dunkirk	16-6	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	Marmagoa	10-6	Shprd &Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Pachumba s	Russell	Karachi, June 10.
	Manilla s	Parodi	Genoa, May 22.
	Sir Lancelot bq	Brebner	Marseilles, May 23.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Nawab s	Corran	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Schooner Ludwig, Aden, for Port Natal.
Steamer Malwa, Seymour, for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Aldworth, for Hull.
„ Indrapura, for Antwerp.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
Barque Sir Lancelot, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 13.

For Liverpool.

Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 80 bales wool, C Kesowjee; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, and 574 cwts oilseed cakes, T H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sir Chas Forbes and Co; 1 bale wool, M Bhimjee; 4 bales silk waste, L Nanabhai; 5 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

For London.

Oriental s—80 cwts gum, N Nansee and Co; 18 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 8 bales woollen carpets, Sir C Forbes and Co; 47½ cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 100 cwts gum, J Malsee; 40 cwts gum, K M Jaitha; 16½ cwts fishmaws, F Ludba; 22 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 95 bales skins and hides, H E Goolmamed; 80 cwts gum, L Ludda; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 25 bales skins, T H Moore and Co; 63 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 2 bales skins, J M Remtula; 19 bales skins and hides, E Latham and Co.

Wildcroft s—6 cases nutmegs and 4 cases mace, P Govind; 110 cwts cottonseed, Fleming Shaw; 400 cwts soft sugar, H J Allyamed; 6 cases ramputree, T Shuriff and Co; 16 bales skins, Futehaly and Co; 70 cwts horns, J M Remtula; 5 cases nutmeg and 2 cases mace, L Soorjee.

For Hull.

Clio s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts methyseed, K M Jaitha; 503 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.

Aldworth s—3,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Virax s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,876 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 10,044 cwts rapeseed; Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 20 bales cotton, P de Saone and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Caldy s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 432 cwts wheat and 215 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 120 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Antwerp

Kendal s—1,001 cwts rapeseed, F F scher and Co; 230 bales cotton, A Blascheck and and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co; 35 bales hemp, N Laljee; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Port Hunter s—160 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

Wildcroft s—216 castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, D Hosli.

For Dunkirk.

Horsley Tower s—1000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

For Hong Kong.

Malwa s—20 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 125 bales twist, and 2 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 21 cwts sharkpins, M Nathoo; 53 chests opium, N J Abraham; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium P F Talati; and Co; 10; chests M Byramjee, 39 chests H A Esmail and Co; 7½ chests opium, H E Elias; 4 chests opium, G Sobhagmul 17 chests opium, S E Sassoon and Co; 3½ chests opium E Noordin and Co.

Gisela s—140 bales twist S E Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—33 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 170 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 88 chest opium E J Abrahim, 7 chests opium B Balchund 10 bales twist S Motilal, 40 chests opium N J Abrahim 4 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Gisela s—220 bales twist S N Talati and Co; 275 bales twist S J David and Co; 75 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Gisela s—700 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. June 11.

Walker, Lt, Bombay, R A., on leave, from Aden.

June 12.

Poignand, Lt-Col, 1st L Regt, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

June 13.

Hammons, Major, Madras, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Wellington Memalay.

DEPARTURES.—June 12.

Walker, Lt, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 11th June.

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By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

A Reuter cable from Cape Town (dated May 23) says it has now been practically settled that Dinizulu, on his return from exile, will merely be restored to the position of chief of his own tribe. The date of his return has not yet been settled. As regards the other chiefs, it is understood that all of them, including Zebebu, will be reinstated under a British governor, but the exact positions which they will hold have not yet been defined.—In his speech at the annual meeting of the Aborigines Society last week, Mr. Fox Bourne said that, as the result of a recent interview accorded to him by Mr. Sydney Buxton at the Colonial Office, their committee had been strengthened in its hope that before many months were over her Majesty's Government would be in a position to initiate reforms in the administration of of Zululand satisfactory to this society and probably to Miss Colenso. He made no reference to the chiefs now in St. Helena and their prospective return to Zululand.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

AN advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver yesterday, at 38⅝d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher, at £66¼; while, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having receded ¼ cent to 4·86¾ dollars. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 99⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108½, both *ex-div.* About £100,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were further put down ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 3-8 and 1⅝ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅜d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £52. Yellow Metal was quoted at 4⅝. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Paris exchange on London declined two centimes, to fcs. 25·18½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats hardening; and Arrivals firm; the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians.

The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅝d. per lb., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value with the exception of Broach, of all grades, which was 1-16d. higher. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was ⅛d. higher, at 4⅞d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged in the nearer positions, but 1-64d. lower in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Saturday's advance in Mid.-Uplands in New York was maintained at 7 15-16 cents per lb. yesterday; and September Futures advanced 4 points to 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales bales; and this season's figures now compare with those of the two preceding years in the same time, as follows:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	9,500	3,000
Two days' do.	6,000	12,800	6,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,875,000	6,951,800	6,803,000

Little has been done again to-day in our local Cotton Market, especially by spinners; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales in all, consisting of 600 Dharwar (200 for delivery next month) at Rs. 204-8; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195¼; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 185; Pachora, at Rs. 175; and Bengals, at Rs. 198; while the Mills have taken only 450 bales, made up of 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 200; Currie Ginned, at Rs. 210; Amli Ginned, at Rs. 210; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 195; and 50 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone with only a small export business passing; but quotations for all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to only a moderate extent, and on the bases of previous prices for all kinds, the tone of the market being steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	15,339	bales.
Wheat......................................	92,039	owts.
Linseed	40,098	"
Rapeseed	22,047	"
Poppyseed...............................	2,540	"
Castorseed	3,609	"
Rice	6,042	"

FREIGHTS continue dull; and rates may still be quoted at 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter having been placed for next mail and July delivery, and then 1s. 3 1-8d. was quoted; and later 1s. 3 5-32d., at which latter rate, however, we heard of nothing offering, and at the close, 1s. 3 1-8d. was the rate again. For Bank remittance we heard of no enquiry at the opening rates, and, very soon, Telegraphic changed hands, for July-August transfer, at 1s. 2 31-32d., a moderate amount being taken; and later on, we heard of business being done again, at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Telegraphic between Banks, and the market closed quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·58¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, continuing its upward course, has further advanced a half per cent. in Fours to-day in a firm market, our closing quotations this evening being 107½ for Money, and 107 1-8 for Account.

SHARES.—Luckmidas and Manockji Petit Mill shares have each advanced Rs. 5 per share; but these are the only changes in our list this evening, and the market generally may be almost described as stagnant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	11	35 a.m.	18	49
Teheran	13	2	8 p.m.	...	36
Suez	13	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th June, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	...	4
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras	1	8	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	81.4
4 p.m.	80·0

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 3, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,062	32,001	3,061	...	...	16,390
Goods	57,533	64,921	...	7,388	..	1,45,873
Other earnings	8,782	10,206	...	1,424	...	11,343
Weekly total.	1,01,377	1,07,128	..	5,751	...	..
Aggregate ..	25,55,511	27,23,117	...	...	..	1,67,606

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to June 6, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to June 3, 1893.	3,524,800
Balance to be remitted from June 4, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	15,175,200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROST—June 7, at St Thome, the wife of C E Rost, of a son.

SYKES—May 30, at Kenilworth Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Sykes, Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COLES—NELSON—June 3, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev A H Cumine, George Edward Coles, Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, son of the late George Coles, Bombay Civil Service, to Ellen Jane (Nellie), elder daughter of the late David Nelson, Colne, England.

DEATHS.

MANDY—June 7, at Calcutta, Frank Hill Mandy, the beloved son of J. C. Mandy, aged 25 years.

NEALE—June 5, at Quetta, Mary Norval, the wife of the late E. S. H. Neale, of Sukkur, Sind.

ROSE—May 31, at Lahore, after a long and painful illness, Charles Stanley Rose, aged 51 years.

SCOTT—June 2, at Ranikhet, after 4 days illness, Angel, the dearly loved daughter of Captain R and Adelaide M Scott 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, aged 6 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893.

IT is not three years since the first meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held in the Cannon Street Hotel, in London. Last week at the third annual meeting a report was submitted, which virtually acknowledges that the enterprise has ended in failure. The assets of the "Ibea" consists chiefly of grievances against the late and the present Ministers. The opinion of eminent counsel has indeed been taken on the question whether the most grievous of these grievances—the peremptory cancellation by Lord Salisbury's Government in June last of the right purchased for a consideration from the late Sultan of Zanzibar to levy duties on the coast taken over by the Company. The Sultan had given his adhesion to the "free trade zone" created by the Act of Berlin; but as an independent Sovereign he was not bound to discontinue existing taxation, and he was not debarred from assigning, or rather selling, this right to the Company. But the European signatories of the Act bound themselves to observe free trade principles, reserving only the right to levy a customs duty of five per cent. on imports to defray certain heads of expenditure prescribed in the Act. When therefore Great Britain assumed the Protectorate of Zanzibar, and consequently of the territory belonging to Zanzibar administered by the Company the "free trade zone" stipulation became obligatory. On the 25th June, 1892, Lord Salisbury's Government notified the Company that on July 1st the territory it was administering would come under the free trade system according to the provision in the Act of Berlin. The Company complain that no previous notice of this intention was given, and that the Directors were not consulted. No doubt Lord Salisbury would reply that the Company ought to have been aware of the provisions of the Berlin Act, which form the basis of the new order of things in Africa. But in common courtesy, the Directors should have been apprised of the intention of the Government to fulfil its obligations under the Act to the letter and without delay. Another ground of complaint is that the Government, by proclaiming in the previous January Zanzibar a free port the Company's interests were adversely affected. Zanzibar at once became the head-quarters of a brisk smuggling trade with the Company's ports, rendering necessary the creation of a large preventive service. It can scarcely be regarded as a mitigation of this injury that the abrupt notification of the 25th June last rendered the Preventive Customs Service superfluous.

Nor is it much consolation to the Directors to have the written opinion of Sir Richard Webster and Sir Henry James upon the case submitted to them that had the Government been a private individual, and therefore suable in a court of Law," the Company could have maintained a claim against the Government for compensation for the loss which they have sustained, and will sustain by reason of the extinction of the duties." It is not for us to hint a doubt as to the soundness of the opinion of two such legal luminaries, nor is it necessary to argue the matter, seeing that the Government not being a private individual cannot be sued, and therefore cannot be condemned to make good the loss caused to the Company by the extinction of the duties. But it seems obvious that the Government had no option in the matter. Great Britain was one of the seventeen co-signatories of the Act of Berlin, who bound themselves to establish free trade throughout a certain area of Africa. The Powers engaged to introduce free trade in their own African territories and to use their best offices to induce independent African States to conform to the same principle. We should like to have the opinion of Mr. Inverarity as to whether under such circumstances an action for damages would lie against the Government "had it been a private individual," or whether the remedy, if any, of the Company would not rather have been against the seventeen co-signatories who took it on themselves to pass an "Act" dealing with the right and possessions of those who were no parties to it. However this may be, the Partition of Africa and the Act of Berlin, which gave an appearance of legality to it, have led to some unforeseen results. The German East African Company which commenced operations with a general fusillade along the Coast line of the territory assigned to it, came to hopeless financial grief in a couple of years. The Imperial German Government stepped into its shoes and has already expended a million and a half sterling in the endeavour to succeed where the Company disastrously failed. For this £1,500,000 German East Africa has not a single mile of railway to show. A route has been surveyed, however, and as soon as Count Von Caprivi can get Germany to elect a Reichstag sufficiently patriotic to vote £4,000,000 a year for increasing the Army, he will doubtless begin to see his way to asking his Parliament to vote four or five millions for a railway in East Africa, and he may get the money. For the present the chief gain to the world is the issue, from the Berlin Mint of a new and really artistic rupee, whereon is impressed the plumed head and mailed shoulders of the Kaiser Wilhelm, looking very like a Teutonic Alexander the Great, and on the obverse is an East African legend. Some of these handsome silver coins have found their way into circulation in Bombay and they are worth the attention of collectors. The "eine rupie" stamped with the head and shoulders of a great monarch is the symbol of the absorption more of the German East African Company into a more sanguine personality. It would seem as if the British East African Company contemplates a somewhat similar euthanasia. In the Report presented last week to the shareholders the Directors do not even affect to conceal the fact that their hopes have been disappointed and that the situation has become untenable. The *Times* which has taken the Company under its protection, admits that its position is extremely critical, and says frankly that pending the receipt of Sir Gerald Portal's Report on his mission to Uganda, the Company may be said to be in a state of suspended animation. In some respect the operations of the year were satisfactory. The Yub river which promises a water-way into Somali Land, has been opened up by Captain Dundas. The Somalis unfortunately resented the indiscretion of one of the officials and hostilities ensued; but it is hoped that by good management friendly relations may be established. Over two thousand slaves were liberated during the year, eighty being manumitted without compensation. The introduction of cotton and other plants has been sufficiently successful to warrant the hope that with a considerable immigration of Indian labour much fertile land may yet be brought under cultivation. Two hundred miles of telegraph have been laid down. If the Company had never gone to Uganda or to the Sultanate of Witu, and there had been no abrogation of duties under the Berlin Act, the Company might be able to pay its way, even if it could not pay a dividend. But it essayed tasks beyond its strength, and its resources have been unexpectedly clipped. The Directors endeavour to show that the Company went to Uganda "virtually" at the request of Lord Salisbury's Government in 1890. One would suppose that so cool and cautious an administrator as Sir William Mackinnon would have taken good care to have a distinct and formal understanding with the Government on so important a matter, but this does not seem to have been the case. Lord Salisbury never admitted that he invited the Company to occupy Uganda. Of course it may be argued that silence gave consent. It is acknowledged that the Company would have let Uganda alone if the Directors had only consulted commercial interests; which is a confession that they never expected Uganda to pay. What influenced them, it is now said, was the fact that Dr. Peters was in treaty with Mwanga; "the Company's agent intervened and so carried out the express wishes of her Majesty's Government." In all this there is no mention of the share which the desire to interest Missionary sympathies in the Company's enterprise undoubtedly had in influencing the decision. It is ridiculous to suppose that a wild desire to forestall Dr. Peters, who was already on the spot, could have been the leading motive. The cost of the "on to Uganda" policy was very heavy, and no equivalent revenue can even now be looked for. The present drain—reduced to the lowest figure under pressure of necessity—is set down as £3,000 a year. Clearly the estimate of £40,000 a year given to Exeter Hall two years ago was nearer the mark if the garrison is to be of sufficient strength to guard against an African repetition of the Cavagnari tragedy. The Directors intimate that they have persevered in spite of all discouragements had the expectation excited by the grant from the late Government for the survey of a railway route to the Nyanza been fulfilled. But Lord Salisbury never promised to apply to Parliament to guarantee the capital for a railway, and he made no declaration implying a desire that the railway should be made until after he had resigned office. It is not easy to understand the statement in the Report that the prospect of a railway being built would have "given such promise of future development as would have assured the successful issue of the additional capital needed for the occupation and development of the interior." This statement reads strangely by the side of the equally explicit statement of Mr. Thomson—who is an authority on the resources of this part of Africa and who desires to see the railway constructed—that three trains a year would suffice to bring to the coast all the produce which Uganda could send to a foreign market. For the present, at all events, there is no question of a railway. The relations of the Company with Uganda were to have come to an end in March last, and it is now understood that they will not be resumed. The *Times* attributes this decision to a small section of the Cabinet, "which is hostile to the Company." It would be more correct to say that the large majority of the Cabinet have come to that decision if it has not been unanimously arrived at the notion that there is any hostility to the unfortunate Company is absurd. The Sultanate of Witu, taken over from the Germans by the Company who have had to maintain there an Indian police force, is in the same case with Uganda. The Company retire with a view to retrenchment. The contract with the Indian police expired on the first of the present month, and the Company being unable to renew it, must withdraw from the district. It will be now for the Government to decide to what extent Parliament can be asked to undertake the obligations which have proved too onerous for the Company. It is on the cards that the latter will have to resign the whole of their territories to the Zanzibar Protectorate. In that eventuality the Directors will doubtless seek to obtain from Parliament the reimbursement of the outlay incurred in the gallant endeavour to establish the elements of order and civilisation in Eastern Africa during the last three years. Will the House of Commons vote the money?

MYTHOLOGY and fiction abound with stories of children reared by wild animals, and they are always regarded much as being truthful as "an old wife's tale? But the Journal of the Bombay Anthropological Society, which is a scientific record, and contains therefore nothing but whatsoever things are true, gives in a paper, for which Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chupra, is responsible, evidence in favour of the tradition of Romulus and Remus, and tends even to show that Mr. Ryder Haggard's apes which adopted and reared a girl are not without the possibility of a foundation in fact. Professor Ball in his "Jungle Life in India" mentions several instances of wild animals rearing children. Colonel Sleeman has told us of other children, and Mr. Mitra supplements the record. The Rev. Mr. Lewis in his history of the Secundra (Agra) Church Mission Orphanage tells of a child who in 1869 was taken out of a wolf's den. Before captured, the child, a boy of five years or six of age, had been seen walking about on his hands and feet and watched disappearing down a hole. To induce him to come out a fire was lighted, when he emerged, preceded by a fine snarling she-wolf, which after scattering the by-standers in considerable terror, rushed away for safety. In the early part of last year, as Mr. Mitra records, a girl was carried into Calcutta from Jalpaiguri, where she had been discovered living in the den of a bear. Ferocious, she endeavoured to bite and scratch all who approached near her. Growling and eating like a bear she also used all fours for locomotion. At first placed in the orphanage of the New Dispensation Church it was found that this was unsuitable, and she was therefore removed to the "Das Asram," a refuge founded and supported in Calcutta by Brahmo gentlemen. At the end of February last a Bhagalpore Zemindar, returning from a shikari expedition, found a boy, fourteen years of age, living in the jungle. Chased by the beaters he was caught. He was unable to speak or make any sound but one which resembled the chattering of a monkey. Detained at the Zemindar's cutcherry, being sick, and being offered medicine, he ran away, and is still at large in the jungle, near Bazitpore. The popular belief is that he was either lost during infancy, thrown away by his parents owing to their poverty, or carried away from his cradle by a wild animal, "and was left unhurt in the jungle, where he grew up under providential care." Mr. Mitra has a theory of his own as to the original appearance of children in the jungle in this manner which seems to be sound. The mother of the unfortunate child abandons it, he declares, to conceal her shame on account of some illicit love, whereof the child is the fruit, or want of means to support it. The child while lying when cast aside is found by the beast and, when the animal has no young ones, or has lost those it had, the child is spared, the maternal feelings being transferred to the object which would otherwise have been a prey. As to animals carrying away children from their cradles and rearing them, this has been done, but it is not believed that the animal's intentions were at the outset pure, but that being without offspring the animal adopts the child as beasts and birds are often known to adopt the young of other varieties.

LADY BROOK'S article on Modern Society is somewhat disappointing. Somehow it was expected that she would have certain sharp things to say about the manners of the upper fifty thousand. So far from this being the case, her ladyship is in the happy frame of mind of having nothing but good to say about the subject she deals with. "Things," she writes, "were never so interesting as to-day, and people never so pleasant. The world was never before so comfortable." She is not ill-natured, but the half-patronising manner in which she refers to the "enormous social area in Bayswater and the North—a great unknown land reported to be inhabited by business magnates and returned colonists" excites a smile. These people she admits to be "hardly less well-dressed" than dwellers in Belgravia. Of course, the Bayswater man cannot be quite so well-dressed as the Belgravian though he employ the same tailor, if it be true, as was sorrowfully said only the other day by a sufferer, that certain eminent West End firms will not take the trouble to "turn out a good fit" unless you are a man of title! But though the inhabitants of the "unknown" Bayswater, and the unexplored Hampstead are behindhand in the matter of the cost of their garments, they are "not less well-educated nor worse mannered than the pleasure-haunting Belgravian." How very complimentary! Lady Brooke is not alarmed at the enormous size of London Society. She sees nothing dangerous or unwholesome in this vast "fortuitous concourse of atoms." London, she declares, is not over-filled—at least not yet; and as a spectacle it is absurd. If Lady Brooke were one of the 19,000 persons—that we understand was the correct number—who thronged the corridors of the Imperial Institute the other night, how happy she must have been!

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s, Siam, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday, at 10 p.m. The same Company's steamer Rome left for Colombo at the same time.

THE season reports of last week in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Over four inches of rain in one district, moderate to slight in fourteen others. Weather cloudy and hot. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. A flight of locusts alighted in the Sehora tahsil of the Jubbulpore district and in the Brahmapuri tahsil of the Chanda district but did no damage. Prices risen in one district, and inclined to fall in another, elsewhere steady.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S interesting biography of that prince of letter-writers, Horace Walpole Lord Orford, originally written for a New York publisher and hitherto only accessible in a limited and costly edition, is now re-published in a handsome but cheaper form by Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. The book is not a mere reprint, the author having revised the work for the occasion, and made some not un-important additions to the footnotes. An appendix is added of books printed at the Strawberry-hill Press. A bibliographical list of Walpole's published correspondence—which is not all comprised even in Mr. Cunningham's nine volumes, and which is apt to bewilder the uninitiated—would probably have been welcome to readers.

UNDER the title of "Masters of English Music" Mr. Charles Willeby has published (Osgood, McIlvaine, and Co.), the first of a projected series of volumes of musical biography which promise to be extremely interesting. The idea is that of recording the chief facts and incidents in the careers of the most eminent of living composers, giving at the same time a sketch of the tendencies and distinguishing features of their work. One volume will be devoted to the musicians of each country, and it is intended that as far as practicable the biographical data will be obtained from the composers themselves. The promise seems to have been faithfully adhered to in this initial volume, which comprises memoirs of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Dr. Parry, and Dr. Villiers Stanford.

MR. WILLEBY in his memoir of Sir Arthur Sullivan cites many instances of the composer's remarkable rapidity in work. "Contrabandista," which followed "Cox and Box," was composed, scored, and rehearsed within sixteen days from the receipt of the manuscript libretto. The overture to "Iolanthe" was commenced at nine o'clock one evening and finished at seven the next morning the overture to "The Yeomen of the Guard" was composed and scored in twelve hours; while the magnificent epilogue to "The Golden Legend," which, as Mr. Willeby says, "for dignity, breadth, and power, stands out from amongst any of his choral examples," was composed and scored within twenty-four hours.

WHAT has become of "the phonograph," which so startled the world some five years since by its marvellous power of reproducing a song or a speech or an instrumental concert? The question will be found fully answered in the new monthly journal entitled "The Phonogram," of which a first number has just appeared. Phonographs, it appears, are at last on sale in London, and may be had for a trifle of sixty guineas. There is even a talk of their being supplied by a company on what is known as the "hire-purchase" system. The uses of this ingenious machine are manifold and obvious; but it is not denied that its powers may be abused. When it comes into general use, the editor warns us that a new law will be wanted. We cannot find in any criminal code a punishment for the forgery of voices; but their are some excellent mimics who might do great mischief by imitating one's voice in the phonograph.

IT is believed in Paris that a war against Madagascar is by no means improbable. M. de Mahy, the deputy for Reunion, urges that the French missionaries in Madagascar should be supported, and that the Hova Government should be withdrawn from the influence of missionaries of British nationality. Complaints are made of British houses providing the Hovas with arms and ammunition, 3,600 bombs and some thousands of rifles manufactured on a new model, with catridges having (it is said) been landed at Tamatave. It seems to the *Daily News* correspondent, that Fort Dauphin and the forest of indiarubber trees behind are at the bottom of all this anger about the alleged intrigues of the Congregationalists and the Bible Society. Fort Dauphin is to the south of Madagascar, and the site of the First French Settlement.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASCOT STAKES.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Enniskillen	1
Dalbany	2
Barmecide	3

BANQUET TO LORD ROBERTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A grand banquet to Lord Roberts was given, last night, at the Mansion House. There were three hundred present, including their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Teck, Lord Kimberley, Lord Knutsford, Sir Donald Stewart, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Hill, and Mr. Justice Farran.

Lord Roberts, who, on rising to respond to the Lord Mayor's toast, received a perfect ovation, said our Army in India was thoroughly efficient, and the troops composing it second to none. He dwelt on the necessity of protecting the posts along our frontier and eulogised the Princes of India, whose troops, he said, were most valuable auxiliaries. His Lordship in a feeling manner expressed his deep regret at the deaths of Sir James Dormer and Sir John Hudson. In conclusion, he said that it would be necessary to organise our Army and Navy so as to provide India with reinforcements, if necessary.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

A Unionist meeting was held at the Surrey Theatre, last night, at which Lord Salisbury presided. His Lordship, in his speech dwelt upon the present paralysis in Parliament, which, he said, was entirely due to the Home Rule Bill, which the majority of Englishmen wished was at the bottom of the ocean.

Any concession to the demands of the Nationalists would, he said, be fatal to the military and diplomatic greatness of Great Britain.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Standard* ridicules the idea that England regards the coming visit of the Khedive to Constantinople with uneasiness, and says it is high time that the Young Ruler should visit his Suzerian, the Sultan, who is our good ally. The *Standard*, adds that the visit in nowise will modify the tenour of our Egyptian policy.

THE LOAD-LINE QUESTION IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to Mr. Curzon, promised to enquire into the instructions issued to the Customs and Port authorities in India regarding the load-line of foreign vessels loaded in Indian Ports.

MR. SEXTON'S RESIGNATION.

A meeting of Nationalists was held yesterday, when the obnoxious decision regarding the control of the *Freeman's Journal*, which induced Mr. Sexton to resign was rescinded by a narrow majority.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, JUNE 13.

President Carnot is suffering from constant liver attacks, and complete rest from his labours is enjoined by his doctors.

NEW GREEK LOAN.

ATHENS, JUNE 13.

The Greek Government have concluded a loan of four millions sterling with Messrs. Hambro and Co.

THE BANK OF NAPLES FRAUDS.

ROME, JUNE 13.

Signor Cuciniello, one of the Directors, and Signor Alessandro, the Cashier of the Bank of Naples, have been respectively sentenced to ten and seven years' imprisonment for embezzling two million francs of the Bank's funds.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BARQUE PACIFIC

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

Advices from Mauritius, dated the 3rd inst., state that the steamer Resolu had arrived there on the 24th May bringing news of a destructive cyclone, which struck the group of Islands known as the Cargados Archipelago on the 19th February, when the Barque Pacific, which left Mauritius on the 16th February, with a cargo of sugar for Bombay, foundered with all hands. The fishermen on one of the isles picked up the body of a British sailor with both legs eaten away by sharks and buried the remains there. They also picked up a life buoy, bearing the words "Pacific Swansea" and a box marked, "Swansea Sailors Society 142." Later on they found bones on the shore, which they declare to be human.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

A telegram has just been received at the Foreign Office, reporting that everything is quiet at Shiraz ; the mob all having dispersed.

CAPTAIN BUNBURY.

There is no truth in the statement that Captain Bunbury will now discontinue to work as Assistant Military Secretary ; but there is a probability in the statement that he will officiate after, for Colonel Young, as Assistant Quarter-Master General, but he will act as Assistant Secretary until further orders.

GUN POWDER FOR COAST DEFENCES.

The manufacture of special powders required for large guns on the coast defences of India has been successfully carried out at the gun powder factory works at Kirkee. It is satisfactory to note that these powders have been made from charcoal from the Indian dhab stalk.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

The Land Acquisition Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, the Habitual Offenders Act, the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, and the Civil Procedure Code will not be considered by the Legislative Department before the Calcutta Sessions, though the preliminaries of the Merchants Shipping Bill have already commenced.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THAGI AND DACOITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

Mr. McCracken will act as general Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity during Dr. Lethbridge's absence, on privilege leave.

MR. IBBETSON'S COMMISSION.

Mr. Ibbetson's Commission, after having visited Umballa, has gone on to Lucknow ; there they will continue enquiries with which they are charged.

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The United Service Club, at Simla, was struck by lighting during a heavy storm, which seems to have ushered in the monsoon there, on Monday afternoon. No damage was done beyond breaking the wires of the electric bells.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Dr. A. Stein, Registrar, Punjab University, shortly takes two months' leave ; Mr. W. Bell, Principal Government College, acts for him.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL VACANCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Sir A. P. Macdonnell, officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, will succeed Sir Philip Hutchins, when the latter retires in the autumn.

TEA PLANTERS AND EXCHANGE.

A WHOLESOME CONVERSION.

The Hon. P. Playfair has written an interesting letter on the currency question as it affects Indian tea interests. Mr. Playfair shows that the net result of the working of the Joint Stock Tea Companies in Calcutta during 1891-92 is a loss of over twelve lakhs, even allowing for the depreciation in the sterling value of the property due to the fall in exchange since 1st January, 1891. The gross loss occasioned by the fall in exchange is shown to be fully fifty-one lakhs. This seems to show that that section of the tea planting community which held that the low exchange was a benefit to capitalists, having investments in tea, were deceived.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 10th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived at Marseilles on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	38 3-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AN OMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As my name has been erroneously omitted from the list published in your issue of this date of officers who attended the funeral at Poona of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, I would ask you to permit me to rectify the apparent oversight on the part of your Poona correspondent. It might, perhaps, be as well in the case of officials, whose non-attendance at a public ceremonial, without good and sufficient reason, would be a failure in duty if authentic lists were furnished to the Press by the responsible authorities, as appears to be the practice in the case of levees rather than the record, so far as names are concerned, should be left to a reporter.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, 12th June. H. COWPER, Colonel.

THE MEETING OF THE SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I make a small addition in the first sentence, to your otherwise very satisfactory report of my speech in the Senate yesterday ? When I expressed satisfaction that some sort of "apology" had been considered necessary by the mover I was speaking not of the rules as a whole but of the remarkable provision by which the Registrar is to decide a tie by casting lots. I am with the Rev. Mr. Scott in thinking this a degrading provision, and if its admirers can name any other University except the one we have throughout this matter slavishly followed which has recourse to the lot in such a contingency I shall be very greatly astonished.—Yours, &c.,

P. PETERSON.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Monday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 p.m. on Saturday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with Rome, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Surg-Capt. H. Greany, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Lieut. R. J. C. Eastwood, Major D. D. Pryce, Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. H. Yorke, Fleet, Engr. J. Moysey, R. N., Chief Engr. J. G. Stevens, R. N.

From Brindisi : Col. E. H. Spratt, Mr. L. E. Firth, Mr. H. T. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Maconachie, Mr. E. S. Nairne, Mr. R. B. Swire, Surg-Lieut-Col. J. Scully, Col. Stopford Col. MacAtthur, Mr. R. S. de Winton, Miss de Winton, Major-Gen. East, Mr. F. W. Hawse, Mr. D. N. Reid,

For Madras : Capt. Bateman.

For Kurrachee : Surg-Capt. J. Lloyd-Jones.

GIVING judgment in a case in which a defendant successfully defended an action of a bill of exchange on the ground that his alleged signature was a forgery, Mr. Chalmers, the Judge of the Birmingham County Court, made some extraordinary statements regarding the prevalence of forgery in that town. He cited an instance of a man recently before him who "honestly admitted" that for the sum of three-pence he had forged the signature of one of the parties. Judging from Mr. Chalmers's further observations, it would appear that moderate though the charges of this Birmingham "Jim the Penman" are, they are sufficient to cover the risk of punishment. "For some reason or other," said the Judge, "no prosecutions are instituted in Birmingham for this practice of small forgeries, the consequence is that it is becoming exceedingly common, and very great difficulties are entailed on the administration of justice—first, because there are so many small forgeries in circulation ; and secondly, because people, knowing this, falsely set up the defence that their signatures are forgeries. It is," he added, "highly desirable that these small forgeries should give rise to prosecutions, and that people should de dealt with."

SIGNOR ANDREA DONIZETTI, nephew of the composer of "Lucia" and "La Fille du Regiment," some time since presented to his friend Signor Prelli a portfolio containing some manuscripts, a lock of hair, and other relics of Donizetti. Signor Prelli has decided to offer them for sale by auction, and the proceeds will be added to the subscription, which seems somewhat to hang fire, raised to erect a monument to the composer's memory at Bergamo, his native city, where the centenary of Donizetti's birth will be celebrated five years hence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the week ending the 7th instant, there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi sixty-three births and fifty deaths against eighty-two and sixty-two, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. Most of the deaths were from fever.

ONE tangible proof of the fighting between the Amir's troops and the Hazaras is said to be the arrival of twenty prisoners, including men, women and children, at Kabul. Few prisoners carried to Kabul ever leave it again, but it is to be hoped that the women and children will meet with a better fate. It is apparently impossible to ascertain to what extent fighting is actually going on.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 3rd June were for passengers, &c., Rs. 83,797, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,30,945, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 2,14,742, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 255-10-4. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 2,02,365-8-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-14-7.

FOX, famous for wigs and a Theatrical Directory, committed suicide the other week. Business troubles and the failure of speculations appear to have been the cause of the catastrophe, though it is stated that he was perfectly solvent at the time, the debts upon his books amounting to £3,000 more than his liabilities. Fox was wig-maker to the Lyceum, and what that meant can be shown by the fact that when Mr. Irving last crossed the Atlantic among his impedimenta were one thousand and one hundred wigs, while for "The Dead Heart" no fever than four hundred and fifty were required.

A ODESSA correspondent writes : According to advices from Memel the exodus of Russian Jewish emigrants passing through that port chiefly for Bremen and Rotterdam is reaching astonishingly large proportions. As many as seven hundred daily leave the port mentioned. Railway tickets alone are sometimes sold to the value of ten thousand marks in a single day. We are told of a few instances where as many as three hundred emigrants of the poorer class, exclusive of children, have been crowded into five railway waggons. Ostensibly all these emigrants are to proceed from Bremen and Rotterdam to America, but it is no secret that a large section of them are making their way to England. The Jewish committee at Memel have the greatest difficulty in meeting the stress put upon them by this wholesale movement.

A NAVAL officer who has just returned from Ferrol describes the damage to the battleship Howe as now seen in dry dock : The midship sections of the bottom have in some places been bent up into arches fully ten feet high, this being the result of the vessel having rested so long on the Pereira reef. As the Howe now lies on the blocks, the keel only touches them in the vicinity of the bow and stern. It is said that in one place it would be possible to drive a cab through the bottom, and the floating of the ship is regarded by all who have seen her in dock as a wonderful feat of engineering skill. In these circumstances it is considered highly improbable that the provisional repairs will be completed in less than two months, although hundreds of men are engaged on the work.

AT the Paris Salon the Medal of Honour for Painting has been given by an immense majority to M. Roybet for his picture catalogued as "Propos Galants," and representing a kind of French Dugald Dalgetty flirting in an inn with a stout "sonsy" and comely woman, who is plucking a fowl. The painting is splendid, and quite comes up to Jordaens. There were two ballots. The three artists who had the most votes out of 282 were at the first ballot—M. Roybet, 105 ; M. Benjamin Constant, for portraits of Lord Dufferin and Lady Helen Vincent, 56 ; and M. Henner, 29. At the second ballot the figures were : M. Roybet, 194 ; M. Constant, 81 ; and M. Henner, 20.

"ANY passengers for Joppa ?" was considered half a century ago a highly absurd exercise of the prophetic faculty, as may be seen on reference to one of Mr. "Punch's" early volumes. Railway travelling in Palestine, however, is now an established fact, and the new line from Jaffa (anciently Joppa) to Jerusalem, regarding which a detailed official report is on the point of being issued, is in good working order, trains having been running daily since the line was formally opened last autumn. The line is a narrow gauge one—that is, one yard and one-eighth. Its entire length, 54 miles, is traversed in three-and-a-half hours. The Haifa and Damascus Railway, commenced last summer, is also in course of construction. This latter line, which is of the ordinary English gauge, and consequently will be able to attain the usual high rate of speed, will pass through the most populous and fruitful districts of Syria, and promises to be a very successful enterprise, or, in other words, to become the principal, as well as commercially the most important, line in the country.

PERIODICALLY the Russian Press raises a very embittered outcry against the presence of German and Austrian colonists in the southern and south-western provinces. This jeremiad, the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says, has been in full cry for the last fortnight. The *Moscow Gazette*, whose utterances may be taken as fairly representative, says that in case of war between Russia and the German Powers, the latter could, by means of their splendidly organised strategic railways, place with the greatest ease and expedition 300,000 men on the Russian frontier. The German and Austrian colonists in the Russian frontier provinces number together about 300,000, and these, the *Gazette* says, would undoubtedly support an invassion of their own kindred. For a long time past they have acted as the expertest of spies for their friends across the border.

THE increasing practice in America of illustrating newspaper articles with "cuts" has prompted the New York "Nation" to publish a grave remonstrance against certain tendencies in American journalism. As our contemporary shows by some remarkable examples, the pressing want is increased accuracy and trustworthiness. It is, we are assured, a matter of common observation that regard for these things has been declining steadily in American newspaper offices for the past ten years, though the expenditure of energy and money in the collection of "news"—that is, of occurrences and stories of every description, true or false, which are likely to "sell the paper"—has greatly increased. Bogus interviews, in default of positive information, are said to be now so common as hardly to excite remark even from the victims, and burlesque drollery in the guise of descriptions of actual occurrence's is so much in fashion, that it is with great difficulty a New Yorker to-day can get from a morning paper a reliable account of any important event of the day in his own city.

AFTER a long and honourable service extending over twenty years, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen retires from the directorship of the South Kensington Museum. When Sir Philip took charge of this, one of the very finest and most popular of our national institutions, the buildings contained only a very limited display of works of science and art, compared with that which delights the eye and educates the taste of the present-day visitor to South Kensington. The work in connection with the directorship of the Museum has become, indeed, so arduous and extended that for the future the two branches will be placed under separate heads. Major-General Festing, F.R.S., an officer of the Royal Marines, who will be remembered for his conspicuous gallantry in the Ashantee War, will assume the directorship of the science collection, while Professor J. H. Middleton, the Slade Professor of fine art in the University of Cambridge, will be appointed to the arts branch. Both appointments are singularly appropriate—Major-General Festing's on account of his long practical experience in scientific matters, and Mr. Middleton's in regard to his being an unrivalled authority on art education. Professor Middleton, moreover, may be relied upon to make careful and judicious purchases in the way of enriching the treasures already collected at South Kensington ; his valuable training as Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge will help him to this end.

MR. GOSCHEN has published with Mr. Edward Arnold, Bedford-street, a little work on "The Cultivation and Use of the Imagination." The theme is not a new one with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in point of fact this little work is only the reproduction of two addresses delivered by Mr. Goschen at intervals of fourteen years—one to the members of the Liverpool Institute, the other to the students of Edinburg University when he was Lord Rector. The first address was delivered long enough ago to to make the following reference to Mr. Goschen's father read fresh again : "My own father came over to England as a very young man, with one friend little older than himself, and with very little more money in his pocket than a great many of the students here (the Liverpool Institute) I daresay possess. He has told me, half in joke and half in earnest, that he was obliged to found a firm because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would take him for a clerk. But he was steeped to the lips in intellectual culture. In his father's house as a boy he had met the great literary men of the best period of German literature. He had heard Schiller read his own plays. He had listened to the conversation of great thinkers and great poets. He was a good historian, an acute critic, well versed in literature, and a fine musician to boot." Mr. Goschen makes these references to his father to show that culture did not stand in the way of his founding a business of which, says the writer, "I, as his son, am very proud."

A propos of the setting of an American hymn to the tune of "God Save the Queen," the want of what they term a "purely national air" is being discussed (according to a Special Correspondent in Chicago) by the American papers. It seems that while the ships of war were at New York, a young lady took the playing of our National Anthem to be "America" and as such a pretty compliment to the Republic. In the same way, many Englishmen at the World's Fair accept "America" as a compliment to us. But the English are accused of adding to the confusion by having stolen the words and music of "Columbia, the gem of the Ocean," and converted it into "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." On the other hand, the American writers who denounce the musical poverty and dishonesty of their compatriots, point out that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is an old English production ; in short, a bodily "lift" from the Ode to Anacreon in Heaven. Even "Hail, Columbia" is described as stolen from Italy. There, however, seems to be no question about "Yankee Doodle."

"We are so much indebted," writes a correspondent at Chicago, "to our fellow-workers, the compositors, that I should like to present them with the supper card of a printers' canteen in the office of the Chicago 'Herald.' I went over it in the small hours, just as the Sunday editions were being worked off. It is a perfectly equipped establishment, and, like other institutions here, on a scale to which nothing in the Old Country can compare. We finished our tour by ascending in one of the elevators to the restaurant at the top of the lofty building, and this happened to be that night's bill of fare : Vermicelli soup, 10 cents ; fried perch, 15 cents ; roast beef, 20 cents ; beef saute, 15 cents ; chicken fricassee, 25 cents ; braised tenderloin of beef, 20 cents ; kidney saute and mushrooms, 20 cents ; baked pork and beans, 10 cents ; bread, butter, potatoes, and any kind of pudding, 5 cents. It will be noticed that these prices are at least not dearer than in England for the same articles ; but the eatables are much more daintily cooked and presented."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Kazanlyk, the chief centre of the Valley of Roses, in South Bulgaria, says : "The extraordinary cold of the past winter has seriously injured the rose bushes all over the district. Some are frozen to the roots, and are quite destroyed. Others have suffered severely from the masses of snow that retarded their development, so that it is estimated that the crop of this year will not be equal to more than half of that of last year, if so much, and it will also be of poorer quality, besides being a month later. The price of the precious essence has already risen considerably, but as the greater part of last year's production had already been disposed of, this will bring very little benefit to the producers."

IN the community of Parabita, in Southern Italy, a shocking crime was perpetrated recently. A certain Angela Pespico, a married woman, fell in love with a man named Caggiula, who was betrothed to a highly respectable young woman. Pespico vowed the marriage should never be solemnised. On a recent feast day, Caggiula, his betrothed and a relative of Pespico, with his child, spent the day in the best of spirits, and in the evening made for the dwelling-house of Angela Pespico. After the usual greetings Angela produced a flask of wine and all ate and drank save Angela, who only sipped. A short time afterwards the visitors were seized with terrible pains, and Angela herself was ill, though her attacks were of a lighter kind. In the morning of the next day the neighbours found four persons on the floor, of whom three—Caggiula, his betrothed, and the child—were dead, while Fanizzi, Pespico's relative, still breathed. Angela and her husband are in the hands of the police.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON comes to the conclusion that Walpole's vindication of himself against the charges brought against him in the matter of his treatment of Chatterton was sufficient to acquit him of all blame. It is a curious coincidence, not noted by any biographer, that the wife of Mr. Jefford, who was the last occupier of the house in Brooke-street, Holborn, in which Chatterton committed suicide, was for some years in Walpole's service. She was living in this house (since pulled down) about thirty years since, and was then described as "a very old lady who remembered Lord Orford well, having entered his family as a girl and continued in it till he died near the end of the last century.

IT having been decided that a representative of the French army should be sent to represent France at the commemorative festival of Italian Liberation at Palestro, General Fabre, a Paris correspondent learns, is to go there. He was wounded as a subaltern at Magenta, and may be said to represent the present French Government more fully than Marshals MacMahon or Canrobert could do. Besides, the former, having once been the peer of King Humbert as the head of the State, could not possibly appear at Palestro on the same level with the other military men who are expected there. The celebration will take place on the 35th anniversary of the first fight between the French and Sardinian armies on the one side and the Italian on the other. It is remarkable, says the same correspondent, that King Humbert, of whom the German Emperor has been so recently the guest, should have promoted this means to keep the recollection fresh of the Franco-Sardinian Campaign of 1859.

THE concentration of the Russian Black Sea Fleet for manœuvres, together with rumours of considerable military activity in the Odessa command, have been the cause of some uneasiness in Bulgaria, and have furnished the text for an article in the "Svoboda," the official organ of M. Stambuloff, the President of the Council. It is quite probable, writes the Sofia correspondent, that there is nothing to be alarmed about in the reported Russian activity, but all the same the strain of the situation is severely felt in Bulgaria. This year the progress of the country has received a check through the unfavourable weather which has prevailed throughout the spring. No later than the 20th, after a morning of excessive heat, the roofs of the houses at Sofia were covered with a coat of half-frozen hail. The reports from the provinces place the deficiency in the winter wheat at 30 per cent. of the area sown. It is a question whether Bulgaria can long maintain her present military expenditure.

A VIENNA correspondent writes : The admirers of Herr Sonnenthal, the well-known Vienna actor, were very anxious about him recently as the opening of the piece had to be postponed on his account, and it was generally supposed that he had been taken ill. But in reality he had no clothes to put on, and was compelled to play the first act in the suit in which he had come to the theatre. It was discovered that eighteen new suits had been stolen out of his wardrobe, and the thief was discovered in his valet, who, under pretence of not allowing anyone to go near his master's wardrobe, had managed to keep the theft a secret until the last moment. Herr Sonnenthal is not only admired for his great tragic powers as an actor but also for the perfect cut and taste of his clothes.

THE MARINE LINES POISONING CASE.

CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

THE singular circumstances, under which Fatma, daughter of Valikhan Dawoodkhan, a private in the Marine Battalion, 21st Native Infantry, was poisoned by her step-mother Hajizabee, were brought to light yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Superintendent Brewin charged Shaik Farid Shaik Dawood, a private in the Marine Battalion, and Hajizabee, a woman, before his Worship with causing the death of Fatma by poisoning her with arsenic in food. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Hajizabee was defended by Mr. Moos, solicitor.

At the outset Mr. Little said : First of all I have to apply to your Worship, under Section 337, that a pardon may be granted to the prisoner, Shaik Farid Shaik Dawood, on his making the usual confession. The woman, Hajizabee, poisoned her step-daughter. The poison was brought to destroy her husband. Her paramour, Shaik Farid, got the poison from the bazaar. I ask your Worship to tender a free pardon to Shaik Farid, and I should not have made this application unless I felt it necessary. In order that I should not alone decide the point I consulted the Advocate-General, and he is also of opinion that a pardon should be tendered to Shaik Farid.

On the accused undertaking to make a full and true disclosure of the whole circumstances within his knowledge, regarding the case, the Magistrate turned him a Queen's witness and tendered him a pardon.

Shaik Farid Shaik Dawood, then stepped into the witness-box and being examined by Mr. Little, said : I am a sepoy in the Marine Battalion. I know private Valikhan of the same regiment. I know his wife Hajizabee, the accused. I used to go to his room. When I went to his room in his absence, I saw there Hajizabee. I went on recruiting duty last year. Afterwards I instructed the recruits at Bandora. The regiment was then encamped there. It was in the month of December last. At that time I used to visit the accused, when her husband was absent at Bandora. I joked with her sometimes. Afterwards Valikhan returned to Bombay. In the meanwhile undue intimacy sprang up between me and the accused. She then told me, that she was over head and ears in love with me and proposed that I should marry her by *neeka*. I pointed out to her that this was impossible, when she said that she would go to her father's house, and obtain a divorce from Valikhan. She asked me to follow her to her father's house. I agreed to do as she proposed. She demanded from me a sum of Rs. 10 for defraying her travelling expenses, and I gave her the amount, after which she sold me to see her at the Bunder next morning at ten o'clock. I went to see her off on board the steamer. The next day I went to Bandora with the recruits. Three or four days afterwards I received a letter from her. (The letter was put in by Mr. Little.) Witness continued : I had the letter read by another man, Saed Oomer ; who also wrote a reply to the letter on my behalf. After my return to Bombay I was informed that the accused had come to Bombay and put up with her brother. I did not then go to see her at her brother's house, but subsequently I met her at her husband's house, when she told me that she was putting up with her brother, and that she was just then going to lodge a complainant before the Kazi against her husband. When I next saw her, she told me that she had lodged a complaint before the Kazi against her husband, who, she added, reported the matter to the Commanding Officer, and brought her back to his house with the assistance of the police. She then complained to me about the ill-treatment she was receiving at her husband's hands. I asked her in what way I could assist her ; when she told me that "Valikhan is oppressing me and he might be poisoned." I told her that I could not assist her in that manner and put her off for a few days. About ten days afterwards she again pressed me to poison her husband. I replied that it was impossible to do so in the Lines. She then proposed that she would take Valikhan to his daughter's, and that I should take some poison to her place. "I said very well. I will come." About two days afterwards the accused took her husband Valikhan to his daughter's house. I went there in the evening. The accused sent Valikhan to the bazaar. She then asked me if I had brought arsenic with me. I replied in the affirmative. The accused then told me to take Valikhan back to the bazaar, and mix the arsenic in *sherbet* and give it to her husband. When Valikhan returned I again took him to the bazaar, and went to an Irani's *sherbet* shop. And we returned, the accused asked me whether I had made Valikhan drink the *sherbet* mixed with poison, and I said "yes." We all then took our meal together, The accused and Valikhan went to their house, and I went to mine. The next morning the accused questioned me whether I had administered poison to her husband, I said "yes," and she asked me how it was that her husband was not dead if he was poisoned.

Mr. Little : Had you given him poison ?—No. As a matter of fact I was telling a lie. I did not give Valikhan any poison.

Mr. Little : What did the accused then say ?—She told me that poison should be given once more in more quantity than had already been given. I refused to do so, when she entreated me to poison Valikhan for her sake, and I consoled her by saying that I would do as she desired.

Mr. Little : What did you next do ?—I went to Null Bazaar, and purchased a blue stone from a shop where poisonous drugs are sold.

Witness continues : I handed over the poison to the accused, who asked me to make Valikhan eat it, but I asked her to administer the poison to Valikhan by her own hands. She did not listen to what I said, and insisted upon my poisoning Valikhan, stating that she could not poison him as he took his meal with her. In the evening I took Valikhan to Null Bazaar, and there we purchased a *dhotur*. We then went to an Irani's shop at Pydownee. I asked the Irani to fill two glasses with *sherbet*. In one of the glasses, I mixed the blue stone powder, and handed it over to Valikhan. No sooner Valikhan tasted the *sherbat* than he spitted it out, and asked me how it was that it tasted bitter. I also took a sip from the glass, and felt it bitter and spat it out. I then ordered another glass of *sherbet* and soda, which Valikhan drank. We then returned to the lines. The next morning while I returned from my parade the accused asked me why I had not poisoned Valikhan, and I told her that Valkhan did not drink what I gave him. She then asked me to get some arsenic and make him eat that, but I replied that I could not do that, when she asked me to get it and give it to her. She said that she herself would make him eat it. I told her that I had no money on me, when she gave me three annas, and asked me to get arsenic and not blue stone. This was on the 8th of May last. I told her that shopkeepers write down the names of those who purchase arsenic. She told me to give a false name to the shopkeeper, and I went to Crawford Market and purchased three annas, worth of arsenic from Goolamhoosein Abdoolhoosein, and I signed a book produced by the shopkeeper. I gave my name as Fatekhan Rustumkhan.

The Magistrate : This is no evidence against the accused.

Witness continued : I gave the arsenic to the accused on the morning of the 8th inst., at half-past ten. The next morning when I returned from the parade I learnt that Valikhan's daughter was dead. I went to Valikhan's house, where a large crowd of people had collected. I then went to purchase the necessary articles for her funeral, at the request of Valikhan. I made the purchases at the bazaar, and then went to call Valikhan's elder daughter, who lived at Soorti Moholla. I also went to the burial-ground and after burying the girl I returned to my own house. When I was taking my meal Hajiza's sister came to me, and I gave her two pieces of bread and a cup of *dhal*, which she took to the accused.

The witness, after referring to minute details, proceeded to say that when he again saw the accused he asked her why she poisoned her daughter, when she replied that her daughter partook of the food in which poison was mixed. The food was intended for her father and not for her. The accused then said that she would run away from Bombay. I tried to dissuade her from doing so, but she did not listen to me and absconded to her native country, where she was arrested, and brought back to Bombay.

The case stands adjourned until Friday next.

ACCORDING to the *Chicago Herald*, Professor Garner, who went out to Africa to study monkey language, has had extraordinary success. "I am safe on the coast," writes Professor Garner "just reeking with quinine, the proud possessor of a chimpanzee that can say, 'Tenakce Paketa,' which is, you know, the Maori for 'Good day, stranger' ; a gorilla that knows twenty words of Fijian, and a female ourang-outang that has picked up 'Donner und blitzen' from my German valet, and has, judging from her actions, quite fallen in love with him. I have also got written down, which is more important, nearly 200 monkey words. Here are a few. spelled phonetically : 'achru,' meaning sun, fire, warmth, &c. ; 'kukcha,' meaning, water, rain, cold, and, apparently, anything disagreeable ; 'goshku,' meaning food, the act of eating. You will see from this that it is a very primitive language. There are, perhaps, not more than twenty or thirty words in it that I have not already got, so that my task is now practically completed."

ABANDONMENT OF THE BRITISH SHIP GLENGARRY

THE MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Marine Court-of-Inquiry assembled at the Port Office, Calcutta, on Friday at noon, to investigate the circumstances under which the British ship Glengarry, which had been dismasted and rendered helpless at sea during the recent cyclone in the Bay, had been abandoned by her commander and crew. The Court, as appointed by Government, should have been composed of Mr. F. J. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), and Captains Patterson of the ship Dunstaffnage and Wilson, of the ship Primrose Hill (members). Captain Wilson was, however, indisposed and unable to attend, and his place was supplied by Captain Stevenson, of the ship The Highfields.

Mr. Kilby, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, conducted the inquiry on behalf of Government, and Mr. Geddes, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Co., watched the proceedings on behalf of the owners and agents of the vessel. The Captain of the Glengarry was unrepresented.

Mr. Kilby, in opening the proceedings, said that he was in the unfortunate position of not having received any instructions in this case. It was late in the afternoon of the previous day that he had received a letter from the Government, informing him that it had been decided that an official inquiry should be held in this matter, but up to that moment he had not received any papers in regard to the case, and he was unable even to say what had been done in the preliminary inquiry held by Captain Creagh, the Port Officer, into the circumstances of the abandonment of the Glengarry. As far as he could understand, the present inquiry was ordered, not so much because somebody was blameworthy, but because the ship, after she had been abandoned, had fallen in with one of the B. I. steamers, and safely towed into one of the coast ports, and under the circumstances it was considered necessary in the public interest to decide whether the abandonment was one which had been hastily and unreasonably adopted. The British ship Glengarry was an iron three-masted vessel, she was built in Liverpool in 1873, and was owned by Messrs. E. F. Powell & Co. of that port. She was registered at 1,763 tons. She left Calcutta for England just before the recent cyclone with a full cargo of wheat and linseed. Shortly before her pilot was discharged near the outer light-ship, the pilot informed the Captain that a signal had been hoisted at one of the signalling stations warning ships putting out to sea to exercise caution as the weather might be stormy in the bay. The pilot was consulted by the Captain of the Glengarry and was assured that the signal was not of much importance. All went well till the 23rd, when a strong S. E. wind set in, and the ship was driven in the direction as the Captain thought, of False Point. The Captain could not be sure of his position, because he had not been able to take observations for two days. When the Captain thought he was off False Point, he found himself in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. On that day the wind suddenly veered to W. N. N. W., which was a favourable breeze for the Captain to get out to sea. He took advantage of the wind and putting on all the sails that it was possible to place he steered a S. S. E. course. At 4 a.m. on the 25th a heavy squall struck the vessel and throughout that day she experienced a tremendous hurricane, the seas running mountains high. During the hurricane, the Glengarry was dismasted, and the rigging hanging over her side gave her a heavy list, and the seas washed her deck from end to end. She could not be steered, and she rolled at the mercy of the waves. Next morning the French mail steamer Eridan hove in sight. Those on board the Glengarry were unable to signal to her, for all the flags of the latter had been washed overboard when the flag-loft was carried away. However, those on board the steamer spied the Glengarry, and bore down towards her. When the steamer was close enough to decipher the writing the Captain of the Glengarry asked the Captain of the steamer to take him in tow. This request, for reasons afterwards explained, was declined, and the Captain of the steamer advised Captain Barrow of the Glengarry to abandon his ship, and offered to send off boats to the ship to take him and his crew to the steamer. Captain Barrow was unwilling to leave his vessel despite her perilous condition, but he gave those under him the opportunity of electing to go to the steamer, only begging of them to stand by the old ship. His appeal for volunteers at first elicited no response, every one electing to abanbon the ship, but eventually the chief officer, the boatswain and the sailmaker offered to remain with him if he elected to stand by the ship. As, however, the assistance of only three others would have availed little in the disabled condition of the vessel, Captain Barrow, after several unsuccessful appeals to his crew, decided to abandon the Glengarry and accept of the offer of rescue made by the Captain of the Eridan. In the opinion of the Port Officer the Captain and crew of the Glengarry cannot fairly be said to be liable to blame for abandoning the ship. To all intents and purposes the vessel was, what there was reason to believe, a hopeless wreck. She had a heavy list, and the sea washed over her from end to end, and the water rushed into her hold through the hatchways and holes that had been made in the deck by the carrying of the mainmast and the falling of yards. The facts, however, remain that the ship was subsequently found and that she was safely towed into Coconada, and that a telegram from that port announced that only two feet of water had been found in her hold. It was by the merest chance that the Glengarry was fallen in so quickly after abandonment by the steamer which towed her into Coconada roads, but that did not prove that Captain Barrow and his crew had acted improperly in abandoning their vessel. Had they stood by the wreck, under the circumstances already stated, they would have been heroes. Examining Courts did not, however, expect all men to be heroes, and he was convinced that the circumstances of this abandonment were exceptional and justifiable, and did not render it necessary for the Court to deal with Captain Barrow's certificate. The rescue of those on board of the Glengarry by the Eridan was one which was deserving of the highest praise. He could not find words to do justice to the gallant act, for, although the cyclone had passed, the sea was still very high, and the Eridan stood by the Glengarry from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m., and eventually sent out two boats to rescue those in danger and distress. He was unable to place the evidence of the Captain of the Eridan and the special pilot of that vessel before the Court. He was assured, however, that both those gentlemen recommended and entirely approved of the course which had been adopted by Captain Barrow and his crew. With these remarks, he proceeded to call evidence.

Captain John Barrow, the Commander of the Glengarry, was the first witness examined. He said : I was master of the British ship Glengarry. She was 1,763 tons register. We left Calcutta on 20th May, in charge of W. Hopkins, master pilot. The pilot left the ship at 9 p.m. on the 21st off the Eastern Channel light-ship. The Glengarry was loaded with wheat and linseed in bags. She was bound for Hull. The vessel, when leaving Calcutta, was in good condition, and was drawing 22ft. 9in. aft and 22ft. forward. When passing Saugor Light-house, the pilot told me that the precautionary signal was hoisted there. I went on for another hour in tow of the tug. The weather was moderately fine, with strong breeze from the S. I then put the vessel under topsails and steered S. ½ E ; the bad weather steadily increased until the 22nd, when the weather set in very dirty. The wind then hauled to the southward. At noon I reckoned that I was 87 miles S. ¾ E. true from the Eastern Channel light-ship. I was not able to take any observations, but fixed my position by dead reckoning. In the afternoon it was blowing harder. I had to take in my upper topsails and mainsail. At 6 p.m, I put the ship to E. N. E. with a fresh gale blowing. I kept on that tack till 8 o'clock next morning (23rd), when I wore her round again. The wind and sea were increasing all the time with the barometer falling. During the day, I had to take in the fore and mizzen lower topsails. On the morning of the 24th, the weather becoming worse, I took in the lower main topsails, and the ship was left with bare poles, with a tarpaulin in the mizzen rigging to keep the ship to the wind. At six o'clock that evening I found myself in discoloured water. I sounded and got 35 fathoms. I thought I was then a little below False Point. I kept on sounding till midnight at half-hour intervals, the soundings varying from 27 to 47 fathoms. I got all my boats ready, issued life-belts to the crew, and got the anchors ready. Towards midnight wind and sea decreased, although the barometer was very low. I reckoned that between 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. I was in the calm centre of the cyclone. The barometer was 28·35 ; the sympisometer 27·80. During the calm I ordered all the yards to be trimmed down. About 3 a. m. on 25th the wind blew a heavy gale from W. to N. W. I set the fore and fore topmost staysails, and ran the ship to the S. S. E. with the wind on the starboard quarter, with a view to get out of the influence of the cyclone, and get into deep water. She was then making from 5 to 6 knots an hour. At 3-45 a. m. on the 25th a heavy gust came on from W. N. W, throwing the ship on her beam-ends, her lower yard arms being in the water. Her fore and main gallant masts carried away, and as she did not seem to right, I cut away the mizzentop and mizzen masts and afterwards the fore and main topmasts. She then righted a little. We could not get to the leeside as all the cut-away masts were hanging on that side and floating, and the seas were washing over the deck. It was then blowing a perfect hurricane, and it was impossible to stand. At about noon the fore and main and lower topsail yards broke adrift, falling over the side, and in falling away carrying away the port fore and main lift and braces. The fore and main yards were then swinging about from one side to the other, and it was impossible to do anything to secure them. At 8 p.m. that same day (25th) the foremast carried away about a foot below the truss bands. The fore of the yard fell overboard and the foreyard detached. At 9 p.m. the mainmast with mainyard attached fell on the deck staving in the poop deck, breaking the pumps and smashing the only boat we had left. All the other boats had been washed away a long while before. The mainmast was carried away flush with the deck. The wheel was not injured. The ship was now at the mercy of the waves. There was only 20 feet of her mainmast and her bowsprit standing. The seas were making a clean breach over the ship. During the night the tarpaulins over the main and fore hatches washed away several times, and it was with very great difficulty and risk that we battened them down again. It was also difficult to cover up the hole left by the mainmast. There were several other holes in the deck, but the one referred to was the largest. Only a part of the crew had slept for three nights. On the morning of the 26th the weather was more moderate. At about 6-30 o'clock I saw a steamer, which turned out to be the Eridan bearing down upon us. She came close to us and asked whether I required any assistance. I asked him to take my vessel in tow. This he said he was unable to do, and advised me to abandon the ship. I declined to do this at first. He then steamed away. In about an hour he returned again, and asked me again to abandon the ship. I again declined to do so and asked to be taken in tow. He again went off, and at about three o'clock he returned and told me that he could notst and by the wreck any longer, and that unless I decided to abandon the ship and allow him to rescue me and the crew, he would have to proceed on his voyage. That morning the carpenter had sounded the pumps, and reported 7 feet water in the hold. I told the boatswain to go and sound the pumps later, and he reported 4 ft. Before I allowed the Eridan to get away I asked for volunteers to stay with me on the ship. At first no one would agree to do so, but afterwards the chief mate, the boatswain, and the sailmaker offered to remain with me. As this was not a sufficient number, I begged for three more to remain with me, and offered to put the others on board the steamer. No one else would volunteer. The forcastle and cabins were gutted out, and the men had lost everything; there was no chance of getting fresh water or food, and no life-saving apparatus was left. Under these circumstances I decided to abandon the ship. The first lot rescued (11 in number) left the ship at about 3-30 and the second lot (16 in all) including myself left at about 4-30 o'clock. We all got safely on board the steamer, although the boat which conveyed the first lot was smashed against the steamer's side. According to the Board of Trade requirement we had the necessary 3¾ inch and 1¾ steel wire ropes, but the Eridan could not have towed us with those ropes, considering the high sea running. When I abandoned the ship, I thought it would have been an unjustifiable risk of life to remain on board with only three men. Had I more men I would have patched up the holes, when the weather moderated and drifted along in the hope that some passing steamer would have towed us. Or if I got into shallow water I would have anchored and waited results.

To the Court.—I hold a Board of Trade certificate as Master. It is dated 20th June, 1881. I have commanded vessels since 1886. I signalled to the Eridan by chalk marks on the back of one of the seamen's chests. All my flags had been washed overboard when the flag-loft was carried away. The men had nothing to eat for 36 hours. Just before we were taken off the steward made some coffee, but it was undrinkable, as it was made from almost salt water. We had only been able to clear away a small portion of the wreckage hanging over the ship when we left herside. It is a wonder to me that some of the plates were not stove in. Had any plates been stoved in, the vessel would have filled in and gone down in a few minutes. When we abandoned the vessel, the greater part of the wreckage was still hanging over her side. The masts were of iron, and the ropes were of steel, and it would have taken a long time to cut the latter off. The towing ropes were not injured in any way. The carpenter was always in the habit of giving the official soundings of the pumps twice a day. The Captain of the Eridan advised me more than half-a-dozen times to abandon the vessel. The report that there was only 2 feet water found in the hold of the ship when she was towed into Coconada cannot give any idea of the quantity of water in the hold of the vessel when we abandoned her. She is lying now with a list of over 17 degrees, and much of the water has no doubt been absorbed by the cargo.

Mr. Robert Garrett was the next witness. He said: I was chief officer of the Glengarry. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade. I was on board the vessel when she fell into the recent cyclone in the bay. We had been in the hurricane for two days before any portion of her gear gave way. About 4 a.m. on the 25th, a sea struck the ship and she went on her beam-ends. The fore and main topmast went overboard first, then the mizzen mast went, and then the mainmast carried away from the deck, and smashed the poop, several boats, and the pump. The mainmast made a hole in the deck. All the wreckage hung over the leeside of the ship. We tried to cover up the holes and the hatchways, and succeeded in doing so after much difficulty and risk. The pumps were smashed and the steering gear was damaged. When the s. s. Eridan was sighted, only a stump of the foremast was standing. We had lost all our boats the day previous. We sighted the steamer about 8 a.m. on the 26th. She came alongside shortly before noon. We communicated with her by means of writing with chalk on a board. The Captain of the steamer repeatedly asked Captain Barrow to abandon the Glengarry, but the latter refused to do so until late in the afternoon, when the crew refused to remain on board any longer, and Captain Barrow made up his mind to abandon the wreck. I, the boatswain, and sailmaker volunteered to remain on board with the Captain. I do not think that there would have been much risk to our lives if we four had stood by the ship. But under the circumstances, I think the Captain did quite right in abandoning the vessel. The men had been knocked about and much injured, and had not had any food for two days; the forecastle had been completely gutted out; there was no chance of getting at the fresh water, and all in all we were in a pitiable condition. I was sick during the hurricane.

John O'Donnell was next called. He said: I was boatswain of the Glengarry when she experienced the recent cyclone in the bay. We had been in a heavy hurricane for about 24 hours immediately before the s. s. Eridan sighted. When we saw the steamer we only had about 18 feet of our foremast. We sighted the Eridan about 6 a.m. on the 26th, and she came up to us for the first time about 8 o'clock. The Captain of the Eridan wanted us to leave the ship, but our Captain refused for a long time. Our crew would not stay with the Captain although he asked them to stand by the ship. They said that if they lost this chance, they would all be drowned. The boats were all smashed. We had not had anything to eat for two days. Our fresh-water supply was closed to us, for the mainmast in falling had smashed the pumps, and the sea was washing over the deck. The chief mate, the sailmaker, and myself agreed to stand by the Captain on the ship, but four of us would have been of no use. I think the crew were right in refusing to remain on board. I think, too, that four of us could have done nothing to save the ship in the condition in which she then was. I sounded her well early in the morning on the day that the Eridan took us off. The carpenter reported 7 feet in the hold. When I sounded the ship had a very heavy list. I found only 4 feet in the hold.

Thomas A. Bradshaw was the next witness. He said: I was the sailmaker of the Glengarry, and was in her when she became a wreck. I sounded the pumps at about 10 a. m. on the 26th, about four hours after we had sighted the Eridan. The Glengarry was not on an even keel. She had a heavy list towards the port-side. I found between 6 and 7 feet. I sounded between a roll. I was not present when the boatswain took the sounding. The Captain of the Eridan repeatedly asked our Captain to abandon the ship. Our Captain would not do so, if the crew would only stay with him. The crew refused in a body, and only the chief mate, the boatswain, and myself volunteered to stand by the wreck with the Captain.

Mr. Kilby here intimated that he did not intend to call any more witnesses. Thereupon the Court closed to consider its decision, which will be forwarded to Government in due course.

Francis, the Anarchist, who shared the temporary notoriety of his friend Ravachol, has, a Paris Correspondent telegraphs, spent a month at Moulins as a "Reserviste" in an artillery corps. Most probably the military authorities would have been glad not to have him, but the law could not be broken in his favour. On the very first day of his incorporation in the regiment, Francis incurred five days' arrest. Apart from this, Francis was more leniently treated than any conscript in France. Beyond wearing a uniform, he was not asked to perform a single duty or attend a single roll-call. He frequently left the barracks at ten after breakfast, returning only at six o'clock for dinner, being practically his own master. His officers were anxious to get rid of him as soon as possible, and by a special favour he was discharged a day before the full period of twenty-eight days. His captain had pity on his poverty and gave him a pair of boots.

GRIEVANCES OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me respectfully to invite the attention of the Director-General of Telegraphs to a few suggestions which, in the humble opinion of a large number of the subordinate employes of that Department in Bombay, will tend to remove some of their grievances. It goes without saying that the duties, which they perform, are both very important and arduous. It is not my desire to institute a needless comparison between the respective duties entrusted to the various classes of Government servants, but it is undeniable that the Telegraph signallers are a hard-worked body of public servants. Anything, therefore, tending to their comfort, while in the performance of their duties, should, I think, commend itself to the consideration of the head of their department. Being precluded by departmental rules from submitting joint memorials, they are unable to represent, in a constitutional manner, their grievances, however just and reasonable they may be, and the only alternative, therefore, left to them is to resort to the columns of local newspapers. This letter is not written in a captious spirit, nor will you find from its contents that there is anything in it to which exception can be taken.

Signallers in Bombay have to work both in the day and at night. As regards night duty, it may be stated that they are required to perform it twice a week. Every third day they attend the office from 10 p. m. to 10 a. m. of the following day. During these twelve hours they enjoy barely three and a-half hours' rest, the remaining hours being devoted to duty. Instances can, however, be cited in which they have been compelled to work at their instruments at nights for full twelve hours without the usual rest of three and a-half hours. Comment on this state of affairs is superfluous since it carries with it its own condemnation. The ordinary system of working at night is as follows:—Half the number of signallers are on duty from 10 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. (Bombay time), when they are relieved by the other half who work from 1-30 to 5 a.m., the former being allowed to take rest during the interval. At 5 o'clock all signallers are put in charge of their respective instruments, on which they remain till 10 a.m. This programme is so rigidly enforced that if a poor signaller is found dozing at his instrument, he is visited with a fine for dereliction of duty. When the system known as "night duty" was originally introduced, the amount of work was comparatively small. Since then commerce has made considerable progress throughout the country, and, as a natural consequence, the work of the Telegraph Department has been steadily increasing till it has now become four times as much as it then was, thus causing a strain too great for the poor signallers to bear. Nor is this all. There is every reason to believe that the business of the department will be augmented to a far greater degree as soon as the proposed reduction in the rate of deferred telegrams from eight to four annas has been finally sanctioned. Under the burden of the present heavy work, it is not a matter for surprise that signallers become frequently sick. The great strain above referred to is more than sufficient to break down even the strongest constitution. Moreover, the frequent absence on account of sickness not only causes serious inconvenience to the Public Service but also throws additional work on those who remain at their instruments. There is room for doubt that the present staff of signallers is inadequate to cope with the ever-increasing work, and I would, therefore, request the Director-General to take these circumstances into his consideration, and increase the *personnel* of the department to such an extent as to afford real relief to the existing staff. Without presuming to dictate, I would respectfully suggest that a fourth batch be added, by means of which such a division of labour could be made as to allow the signallers to enjoy longer rest at nights and lighten the present burden of work.

During the hot weather, the overworked signallers suffer much from the effects of the heat. The nature of their duties prevents them from leaving their seats for more than a few minutes. While clerks in other Government offices, when suffering from heat, can resort themselves to the windows or use a fan or even take some rest by going to the tiffin-rooms, where they amuse themselves for a while by smoking, chatting, or reading; the Telegraph signallers are obliged to remain at their instruments under every trying circumstance from the hour they enter the office to the moment they are relieved by another batch of workers, except for a very short time when they take their tiffin or sip their tea. At night some forty large kerosine duplex lamps are lit up, which increase considerably the heat in the office, thus adding to the sufferings to the signallers in the hot weather. To alleviate these sufferings to some extent, I would respectfully suggest that the kerosine lamps be replaced by Wellsbach burners and the office supplied with punkahs. Wellsbach burners, which have been recently invented, will probably ere long be introduced into the City of Bombay for lighting all its streets. Already the Bombay Municipality has made experiments with these burners in the Fort with decided success. Further experiments on a considerable scale will be made during the monsoon with a view to considering whether they should not be more largely used. It is admitted that the illuminating power of these burners is almost double, and that they effect a considerable saving of gas. The light emitted from them is so harmless that those working near them scarcely feel the heat, not is it injurious to the eye, so that if a large office, like the Telegraph Office, be lit up by a number of these burners, the amount of heat evolved will be considerably less than that caused by the burning of kerosine lamps. Recently the *Bombay Gazette* stated that the economy of gas in connection with these burners is very great, about two-thirds of the amount consumed in the old burners of the same size sufficing to give about double the light. All these are decided advantages, and their introduction in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office would cause considerable saving of expenses in this connection.

The introduction of punkas in the Telegraph Office will not be a novelty, for some offices in Bombay, and even out-station Telegraph Offices already possess them. This is a boon which will be much appreciated by the signallers in Bombay, who will be eternally grateful to the Director-General, should he be pleased to confer it on them. In many Government and private offices the clerks are allowed to work in the hot weather without their coats. Even in the Calcutta Telegraph Office signallers enjoy this privilege. But in Bombay they are prohibited from removing their coats, though their superiors may not be present in office.

Those who are unacquainted with the working of a Telegraph Office will scarcely appreciate these suggestions, but I am confident that the Director-General, who is aware of the difficulties, with which the poor hard-worked signallers contend, will take them into his consideration, and adopt them if he find them to be reasonable.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA ET RUAT CŒLUM.

13th June.

M. Maurice Barres, who was returned for Nancy in the Boulangist interest a few years since, publishes in the Paris *Figaro* an article calculated (the *Standard's* correspondent says) to do a great deal of mischief by stimulating the already strong animus that exists among the French artisan class against foreign labour. M. Barres holds that the foreigner takes the bread out of the mouth of the native labourer, and that the latter should be protected by fiscal and legislative measures. He says:—The Office du Travail, a Government department, the authority of which is beyond dispute, publishes this week a statistical statement as to foreigners in France, and no amount of eloquence or authority can controvert the fact which it discloses, that 1,300,000 foreigners are installed in France. They have all the benefits of a residence in this country without sharing any of the burdens which Frenchmen have to endure. Out of their number only 65,000 have incomes of their own, or in other words, bring money into the country. That figure—1,300,000—is an enormous one, and it increases every year. The arguments of M. Rouvier and M. Burdeau, however ingenious, cannot modify that very serious situation. They cannot persuade the hundreds of thousands of French working men, who can find no work, or only intermittent work, to put up cheerfully with the prosperity of the foreigners in France. Of course, the employers of foreign labour are quite satisfied, and talk about the character of France for hospitality and the great principles of the Revolution. Well, we say that we carry hospitality a great deal too far. Not to speak of cosmopolitan charlatans who encounter Paris, we note the fact that 20,000 foreigners are yearly convicted by criminal courts. The night refuges shelter 10,000 foreigners, while so many of our own people have no roof over their heads. M. Burdeau says that these foreigners perform work which Frenchmen would not stoop to perform. I readily admit that the 6,000 foreigners employed in chemical works, the 92,000 employed in the building trades, and the 30,000 employed in ironworks have very hard work; but then there are 59,000 engaged in textile industries, 63,000, in the manufacture of clothing, 38,000 in professions, 110,000 are farmers or colonists, 99,000 are agricultural landowners, and 176,000 are tradesmen, 57,000 of the number keeping hotels or places of refreshment.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING DISASTERS.

The culmination of the banking crisis has not yet been reached, writes a Melbourne paper of May 20. With each new announcement of suspension the hope has been entertained that the worst has been known, and that bottom having been touched confidence might slowly revive. Unfortunately these anticipations have been doomed to disappointment. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the means which have been taken for the speedy reconstruction of some of the collapsed institutions have helped to bring about the downfall of others. Depositors becoming alarmed lest, against their will, they should be converted from creditors to preferential shareholders, and should lose the control of their funds, have rushed to secure their balances, and in so doing have brought about the catastrophe they were anxious to avoid. This feeling of financial unrest, which has further been manifested by the regrettable collapse of the City of Melbourne Bank, has communicated itself to our neighbours, and its manifestations are seen in the stoppage of three of the Queensland banks and the suspension of one of the most flourishing of the Sydney institutions. The Queensland National Bank is so intimately associated with the fortunes of the northern colony that even a temporary check to its course of business must be productive of widespread inconvenience. Its operations have been confined almost entirely to its own territory, the branch in Sydney being little more than an office for the transaction of agency business, but in Queensland it was represented in almost every township. As a local undertaking, devoted entirely to local interests, it enjoyed a very large share of public favor, and during the 20 years of its existence had gathered together a powerful connection. The causes which have contributed to its downfall are not difficult to discover. The prevailing uneasiness has been reflected in Queensland, and the bank has had to suffer a considerable drain on its resources. But it is London, and not local, distrust which has given the final blow. The intimation that all British deposits maturing during the six or eight months would probably be withdrawn decided the directors on closing their doors at once, in order that, as the necessity for reconstructions was unavoidable, it might proceed on a basis more equitable to all concerned. According to recent information supplied by the London *Times*, £2,000,000 of English deposits were expected to fall due during the present week, a fact which evidently has had much to do with the urgency of reconstruction. The Queensland National Bank, which held a share of this money, might have been able to meet the initial withdrawals, but in view of the certainty of a continuance of the drain it has been deemed wiser to recognise the inevitable at once. The institution might have carried on for some time longer, but if a similar contingency had then to be faced its position would have been rendered so much worse by the depletion of its coin. Confidence is expressed that the bank will be able to resume business without much delay. The second suspension is that of the Bank of North Queensland, a more recently established and smaller undertaking. Its liabilities, apart from capital paid up, are under £500,000, and as the business, though limited, appears to be of a sound character, the effort will no doubt be made to resume operations on a stronger basis. The Royal Bank of Queensland, another institution of minor dimensions, has also "gone under" for the moment. Of far more serious importance is the stoppage of payment by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, whose phenomenal progress hitherto has always been regarded as a notable example of successful administration. The institution is one of the oldest in Sydney, having been established neerly 45 years ago. On a subscribed capital of £600,000, the bank has obtained deposits exceeding £11,000,000, and has made advances to a similar amount. This is a wonderful apex for so feeble a foundation. Whilst affairs were prosperous the smallness of its capital in proportion to its business enabled enormous profits to be made by the fortunate shareholders. The dividends for 17 years past have always been at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, whilst a reserve fund has been built up exceeding the capital in amount. Although under the increasing strain of withdrawals, which since the stoppage of the A. J. S. Bank has released more than £1,000,000 in gold from its strong room, the bank has been obliged to suspend, the position of the institution is described as thoroughly sound. It still holds more than £1,500,000 in gold in the colony, and has £500,000 more under shipment from England. In the scheme of reconstruction it is proposed to broaden its foundations by increasing the capital to £2,000,000, of which one half will be called up. Its depositors are not to be asked to take preference shares, and the terms of repayment are far more liberal than have been offered in other cases.

If similar consideration had been more generally shown there would be less dissatisfaction than is now apparent with many of the schemes for reconstruction. In the endeavor to stay the spread of panic people have been hurried into assent, which would have been more warily given had they fully realised the position in which they have been placed. No one foresaw that the contagion of suspension would spread so widely. When the issue was confined to one bank or two banks the locking up of capital did not assume such serious dimensions as to evoke alarm. It was reasonably believed that no difficulty would be experienced in extending the requisite accommodation to those who might need assistance under these circumstances. But the present aspect of affairs has entirely changed the outlook. The holders of current accounts find themselves forced into a cruel quandary. They are deprived of the use of the money on which they relied for the purpose of carrying on their business, and they cannot obtain any assurance that they will be given the financial support which is essentially necessary. Unless some arrangement can be quickly made to relieve the tension the result will in many instances be highly injurious, if not ruinous. The impounding of current accounts, which practically means the appropriation of the available working capital, is tantamount to a paralysis of trade and commerce. All branches of industry are grievously affected thereby, and the existing depression will be intensified tenfold unless the constriction can be at once removed. The urgency of the situation will justify plain speaking on this point, more especially as there seems to be a disposition on the part of reconstructing banks to take things easily now that the burden has been transfered on to the shoulders of depositors, compulsorily transformed into shareholders. The moral liability of the banks does not cease even if they have been able to get rid of their legal responsibility. Various proposals have been made for overcoming the difficulty, but the objection to which most of the suggestions are open is that the remedy would come into operation too late. Any plan which requires months of preparation, however beneficial it may be under future contingencies, will not relieve the present emergency. Relief must be prompt to be effective. The matter really lies in the hands of the banks themselves, who ought to appreciate the duty which devolves upon them of lightening the effects of the disastrous collapse by every means in their power. Where reconstruction has been carried throught overdrafts on the security of the locked-up accounts should be granted on the easiest terms possible, and where reconstruction is still pending arrangements might be made with banks which have weathered the storm to temporarily advance on the same security. It may not be possible or equitable to make any distinction between one class of depositors and another, but it must be to the interest of all to provide for the continuance of business facilities before irreparable damage has been done.

The want of union among our monetary institutions has been the main cause which has enlarged a transient feeling of distrust into one of unreasoning panic. None of the associated banks might have found reason to close their doors if the association had been one in reality as well as in name. If the banks had unitedly stemmed the current at its source it would never have become a raging torrent. All this trouble which has fallen on shareholders, on depositors, and on the country at large—for the effects of a financial calamity of this kind are not restricted to those who are the immediate sufferers—might have been happily averted if bolder counsels had prevailed. However we may regret this loss of opportunity, it is too late now to stay the evil which has been occasioned; but co-operation may yet do much to prevent the consequences becoming more serious. The institutions which are able to act together have it in their power to assist in the maintenance of business and to lighten the pressure of disaster to a very considerable extent. The cataclysm in the financial world is one of artificial creation. The natural resources of the colonies are untouched, and the potential wealth of the people has been little affected. We can still count ourselves among the richest communities on the face of the globe if we look to the accumulation of material possessions and the possibilities of future development. All that is necessary to restore prosperity is to regain confidence in ourselves and to abandon those errors which have led us into a quagmire of trouble.

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A STATE BANK OF ISSUE FOR AUSTRALIA.

The collapse during the existing depression of the proprietary banks in these colonies, writes the *Melbourne Argus*, has naturally drawn attention to the advisability of State intervention in the banking business. It is necessary, of course, that a distinct line of demarcation should be drawn between the ordinary commercial transactions of banking corporations and the duties of any monetary institution under the auspices of the State. It can easily be understood that a Government bank having power to make advances to individuals might be worked in a way to create scandals, and even to involve the State in difficulties. But there is not in any quarter a proposal to introduce State banking on these lines. All that is contended is that the regulation of the currency, whether of paper or of gold, shall be in the hands of the State. It is not essential that all the paper currency employed in the transaction of the internal trade of the colony shall be represented by gold or bullion in hand. But it should be represented by value of some kind apart from the extra security which a State bank of issue would offer in the reserved taxing powers of Parliament. A limitation of the currency to the value of the gold in hand necessarily acts in restraint of trade. Practically the larger part of the domestic trade is carried on by means of credit, whether it be represented by cheques, bills of exchange, or the promissory notes of banking corporations. The question is, whether the extension of this credit currency could not safely be undertaken by the State. There have been enthusiasts who, unable to distinguish between value and its paper representation, have dreamed of making money plentiful by the unlimited issue of incontrovertable paper; but the notions of such people are necessarily set aside by prudent financiers. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the limitation of the circulating medium restricts trade and paralyses enterprise. If we go back to the period of the gold discoveries in California and Australia we cannot but be struck with the enormous expansion in industry and trade which followed the addition to the circulating medium. It was quite disproportionate to the actual commercial value of the added gold. On the other hand, when the gold yield declined commerce shrunk in the same disproportionate way. The nominal increase of prices of commodities at the one period, and their declension at the other, has but little to do with the main question, since they only indicated a depreciation or appreciation of the precious metal. The decreased prodhction of gold necessarily suggests an increased use of some nominal representative of value, and as a matter of fact every modern community has found it expedient to fall back upon paper as a medium of domestic exchange.

But, curiously enough, while Governments have jealously kept in their own hands the issue of coin, they have allowed the paper representation of coin to be issued by private corporations, under, it is true, certain legal restrictions. There does not appear to be any reason why the one form of currency should be dealt with differently from the other, and it is this idea which is at the root of the demand made to-day for the establishment of a national bank of issue. Bank notes represent a loan made by the community, without interest, to the issuers, and surely the profits derived from their loan should pass to the Government which represents the users of the notes. It is use alone which has reconciled people to a different state of affairs. In 1844, Sir Robert Peel, in his speech on the Bank Charter Act, said:—"Some have contended, and am not prepared to deny the position, that, if we had a new state of society to deal with, the wisest plan would be to claim for the State the exclusive privilege of the issue of promissory notes, as we have claimed for it the exclusive privilege of coinage. They consider that the State is entitled to the whole profits to be derived from that which is the representative of coin, and that, if the State had the exclusive power of issuing paper, there would be established a controlling power which would ensure, as far as possible, an equilibrium in the currency." Other financial authorities take the same view, and Mill says:—"The exclusive privilege of issuing notes, if reserved to the Government or to some one body, is a source of great gain. That this gain should be obtained for the nation at large is both practicable and desirable; there seems no reason why this mechanism should be worked for the profit of any private issuer rather than for the public Treasury." There are other public benefits to be derived from the exclusive issue of circulating notes by the Government. The State control of the currency would have a steadying influence and give the Government of the day a power of allaying financial panics such as that which has recently overwhelmed a number of perfectly solvent financial institutions in this and the neighbouring colonies. Under ordinary circumstances the amount of notes which a State bank would be allowed to issue would be limited by law, but in the case of a panic the limitation might be temporarily dispensed with, just as it has been in England on more than one occasion, with the most admirable results. The *Times* recently suggested the institution in these colonies of a bank which would serve here some of the most useful purposes of the Bank of England at home. In the absence of any federal authority it would be difficult to adopt that suggestion, but that is no reason why the Government of this colony should not take action on its own account. It has already the nucleus of a State bank in the savings banks, and the changes in the law required to authorise the issue of notes and the exclusive transaction of Government business by the State institution would not be very great. The Government is a large paymaster and could pay in its own notes, these being made a legal tender, whilst the ordinary banks would be compelled, for their own convenience. to purchase such notes largely, when they were prohibited from issuing notes of their own.

Although the Australian colonies are only as yet agitating for the establishment of State banks of issue, the system has been in operation for several years in Canada, where the Government is authorised to issue Dominion notes to the extent of 40,000,000 dol., provided that the Finance Minister shall always hold for the redemption of such notes not less than 15 per cent. of gold and 10 per cent. of Dominion securities of the face value of the notes. In France the Bank of France, practically a State institution, has the sole right to issue notes. In India, Ceylon and the Mauritius there is a Government paper currency, and in each of these countries the system has worked admirably, bringing a profit to the Governments and adding to the sense of security of the public. Perhaps the most instructive example of all is that of the United States whose system of Government control of the paper currency dates back to 1863. There was no violent interference with the then existing banking institutions. There was not even a prohibition of the issue of notes by them; but what proved quite as effective was a substantial tax upon their notes. The banks created under the national banking system are compelled to hold United States bonds equal to one-fourth of the capital stock. A Government official, known as the Comptroller of Currency, grants charters to these banks and exercises considerable supervision over them. They are compelled to give exhaustive reports of their condition every two months, and the Government does not accept these statements as necessarily correct, for they are verified by the personal inspection of an expert appointed by the Government. The old issue of notes by the State banks having ceased as a consequence of the tax upon them, they are compelled to purchase the circulating notes issued by the Comptroller by the deposit of United States bonds. A portion of the public debt of the United States is thus held by the note holders. The scandals which occurred in the States some years ago in connection with the failure of many of the proprietary banks induced Congress to hedge round the public interest so far as the national banks are concerned. The examiner is required to satisfy himself that the law has been complied with in every respect, that the character of the business and the mode of conducting it are unexceptionable, that the officers are fit and that the valuation of the assets and liabilities is accurate. One probable effect of the banking collapse in Australia will be a radical revision of the law relating to banking corporations. Hitherto the object of legislation has been the protection of the shareholders. In future Parliament will be disposed to follow the American example and provide for the security of the depositors.

Speaking at Frankforty, Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, stated that it was not true that an increased expenditure of fifty or sixty million marks would overstrain the financial capacity of the nation. How did Germany compare with other nations! The French pay in taxes and monopolies 61 marks per head; British, 45; Italians, 30; Dutch 37; Austrians, 27; Spaniards, 26; and Prussians, 21 7-10; "Why, then," he contended, "should the Prussians—all other German States are in the same situation—not be able to pay one and one-fifth marks more than they pay already?" Military expenditure was not increasing disproportionately, and "in the hands of the Emperor the German people know that a strong army can only be a guarantee for the preservation of peace, or for the certainly of victory in case of external aggression, but never an instrument of warlike adventure.

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SILENCE AND SPORT.

Among the many reasons given for the inability of foreigners, at any rate foreigners of the Latin race, to appreciate, much less to take a succesful part in our British sports, writes the *Globe*, we do not remember ever having heard this—the absolute incapacity of the foreign mind to associate pastime with silence. Such games as are patronised by Frenchmen and Italians are invariably accompanied by more or less noise—usually more—the mildest form of which is conversation. Hence these games are those into which no spirit of earnestness or thoroughness, as we call it, on spirit of toil as their patrons call it, can be thrown. If silence and sadness are analagous terms, then the saying that we take our pleasures sadly is literally true, for assuredly never did people enjoy itself so silently as do we. We could not impress a foreigner more strongly with this than by taking him to a big cricket match, such as Surrey and Notts, or England and Australia, and pointing to twenty thousand people hushed for the greater part of the time almost into that proverbial silence during which a pin is heard to drop, but enjoying what to many men is one of the chief of enjoyments.

Indeed cricket may be called the most epigrammatic of games. Monosyllables, or at the most a brace of words, are the limits of cricket language. An umpire will stand out in the field for seven or eight hours, and during this time his conversation is limited to the words "over," "out," "wide" "no ball," and "not out." Nay, he dispenses with this exertion when he can, signifying a wide by a wave of the arm a leg-bye by a slap on his leg, "over" and "out" by a simple movement of the hand. A batsman may go through a long innings without uttering a syllable more than "Guard, please!" The captain or the bowler telegraphs most of his instructions by gesticulation, and the genuine spectators get so engrossed in the game that they resent questions and remarks as disturbing the frame of mind proper to the occasion. Football is essentially a noisy game so far as the spectators are concerned, but the thirty or two-and-twenty players rarely utter a word except during the half-time interval. Golf is a wordy game in a sense, but the conversation is usually restricted to the utterance of beatitudes by players: one of the parties to it—ball, hole, or bunker, has no gift of speech wherewith to reply: and your good player, who rarely "foozles" a drive, or is bunkered, will tramp a matter of three miles in almost absolute silence. Silence may be regarded as absolutely essential to the proper enjoyment of sport proper. The noisiest men in the hunting field are usually the worst sportsmen. Shooting and chatter do not run well hand in hand. Deer stalking requires a silence so profound that the man who blows his nose is scowled at, and the man who sneezes becomes the object of an entire commination service. Angling is proverbially the recreation of the contemplative, and therefore, silent men—

"Away with sports of Charge and noise,
And give me cheap and silent joys."

says Waltons' friend Weaver; while the last words of the master himself in his immortal book form the text from Thessalonians, "Study to be quiet," Indeed the only out-door pastimes into the practice of which conversation may enter without harm are those which women share equally with men—skating and tennis; and even a good hard sett at tennis usually precludes much talk.

Nor do we draw the line at outdoor sports. The man who would talk at chess is lost. Every true whist player appreciates Sarah Battle's dislike of miscellaneous conversation during a game. The good or rather the old, billiard player is at once distinguishable by the silent equanimity with which he accepts the ups and downs of the game.

For this reason a foreigner finds it impossible to make a study of a pastime. A couple of Frenchmen playing billiards will make more noise than two dozen Englishmen playing cricket. Every stroke seems to require explanation or comment, before it as well as after it. Half a dozen Italian peasants playing bowls employ far more energy in dancing, shrieking, arguing, and applauding than on the game itself. They must give vent to their feelings, and by so doing violate the cardinal rule for the successful practise of every British sport, with the result that the Latin nations have no games worthy of the name, and are, as a rule, the most despicable of sportsmen.

At the same time it may be noted that the silent enjoyment of pastimes is not much more natural to us than to them. Boys and peasants find it impossible to play a game without accompaniment of chatter and noise. It is only when the fact begins to be realised that the proper pursuit of sport requires many of the qualities necessary to the proper peformance of business that noise and chatter are thrown aside as elements of disturbance and distraction. Herein lies the kernel of the nut which foreigners so rarely can crack. From their point of view silence and enjoyment are incompatible. Thus we can quite understand the position of the foreigner who, on the occsion of a cricket match, watched half-a-dozen overs and asked when the game was going to begin. We are no doubt, inclined to carry the principle to an extreme, and our games are getting to be such serious studies that they are not literally pastimes. At any rate much of the business in our great commercial centres is carried on in a far more festive and free and easy manner then a good deal of the sport. The dashing young broker who deals in quips and cranks as largely as in stocks and shares, when divested of business costume and turned out for a summer afternoon's enjoyment, becomes the sternest of men, and the irrepressible punster or practical joker of the "House" or "Room" is first and foremost in repressing unseemly levity on golf, link, or cricket field.

Says Strutt:—"In order to form a just estimate of the character of any particular people, it is absolutely necessary to investigate the sports and pastimes most generally prevalent among them. . . . When we follow them into their retirements where no diguise is necessary, we are most likely to see them in their true state, and may best judge of their natural dispositions." The silence which is in foreign eyes so remarkable a feature of our sports and games is simply the result of an excessive earnestness. There is really nothing remarkable in this; but what really is remarkable is that we should derive enjoyment from such melancholy pastime. We can explain the silence to our foreign friend, but when he asks us where the fun comes in, we have to admit that as competition is the very essence of our games, our fun consists in doing our utmost to beat someone else, not in any personal sense of enjoyment or relaxation. Indeed relaxation is the wrong word. The serious, silent English cricketer with never a smile on his lips or joke on his tongue from morn till eve, tells us, his fellow countrymen, that he has enjoyed himself thoroughly, and we believe him, but if he were to begin to dilate upon the charms of such relaxation from the duties of life as his game has afforded him, we could not believe him.

The foreigner, of course, would believe neither one nor the other, and we cannot blame him for his scepticism.

"The always touching spectacle of a military funeral was seen the other day in Chicago," writes a special correspondent in that city. "Poor Captain Croker, of the 93rd Highlanders, had a bad fall from his horse at the Military Tournament, died after lingering for a few hours, and was buried the same day. He was Staff Officer of the Military Tournament, which is being given during the season at Tattersall's, a large and suitable building fitted up for the purpose by the directorate. He was buried with military honours in Graceland Cemetery, and all the soldiers who perform in the Tournament were present. It was a truly sad procession that marched to the grave. The men of the Black Watch headed the column, followed by the band and muffled drums rendering the Dead March in 'Saul.' The remains, as usual, were borne upon a gun-carriage covered with the Union Jack; the Royal Horse Artillery were body-guard, and after the mounted Life Guards came the riderless horse. The Church of England Burial Service was read, the customary volleys were fired, and dirges played by the pipers. Around the grave were General Willoughby, one of the directors of the company; Colonel F. Vibart, of the Royal Artillery, commandant; Mr. S. K. Mackenzie, director; Mr. C. D. N. Grant, secretary; Mr. H. J. Leslie, manager; Mr. Townsend Percy, assistant manager; and other gentlemen. There was no Military Tournament that night, but there was a very silent barrack, for this small community of British soldiers were a happy family, and Captain Croker was a general favourite. The entertainment has become immensely popular, and its novelty and excellence are pretty certain to carry it through with financial success. The regiments represented are King's Dragoon Guards, Royal Irish, 3rd Battalion Essex Regiment, 15th Hussars, 1st Life Guards, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and Royal Horse Artillery. Both officers and men have, of course, retired from active service, and are here to carry out a purely private enterprise."

During the present season of open navigation, says a Odessa correspondent, no fewer than fifteen thousand prisoners, exclusive of women and children, will be despatched in thirty-two parties from the forwarding prisons at Moscow to Siberia, via Nijni-Novgorod, Perm, and Tiumen.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 10.)

Home Department.

The services of Surgn-Capt F J Dewes, I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G C Ross is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commr of the Central Provinces, vice Surgn-Col G Thomson, M B, who reverts to military duty.

The services of Surgn-Col G Thomson, M B, Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commr of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

Surgn-Col J G Pilcher, Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The services of Surgn-Capt J M Crawford, M B, C M, of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, Jullundur, are placed temporarily at the dispcsal of the Military Dept.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint R F Rampini, Esq, of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Estabt), to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice Mr L R Tottenham, resigned.

Police.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assist Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:—Lieut E Codrington, I S C, 31st Madras; Lieut M A B Kappey, I S C, 26th Madras Infy; and Lieut L N Leeds, I S C, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

The services of Lieut A W Leonard, I S C, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Commandant, Pakokku Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The following transfers are made in consequence of the death of Mr G H Foster, Depy Conservator of Forests, Coorg:—Mr G F Prevost, Depy Consvr, Berar, to Coorg; and Mr H Calthrop, Depy Consvr, Burma to Berar.

Consequent on the return of Mr R H C Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the special leave granted him in the Notification of this Dept, No 238-F, dated the 14th Feb last:—(i) Mr Whittall to resume charge of the Punjab Forest Circle; (ii) Mr P J Carter, Conservator, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, Pegu Forest Circle, Lower Burma, to revert to his substantive grade; and (iii) Mr C F Elliot, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Baluchistan, and offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab Forest Circle, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr A V Monro, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, Baluchistan, in retransferred to the Punjab on being relieved by Mr C F Elliott, Depy Consvr, 1st grade.

Mr A A Watson, Assist Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

Foreign Department.

The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse:—Kote-Duffadar Ghulam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Mahbub Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class and Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II, of the rules and regulations for the examination of Junior Officers in the Political Dept.

Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd (sub pro tempore 1st) Class and First Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in addition to his other duties, and until relieved by Major J H Sadler.

Major J H Sadler, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent at Muscat, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col A C Talbot, C.I.E., or until further orders.

Surgn Lieut-Col A S G Jayakar, I M S, Bombay, Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major J H Sadler, and until further orders.

Lieut E Le Mesurier, I S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 6th Bo Cavy, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class. Lieut Le Mesurier is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr F Eggena as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon has been confirmed by H M's Government.

The Hon'ble Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col A S Lethbridge, C S I, M D, I M S, Bengal, Resident of the 2nd class and Genl Supnt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased—(*a*) to grant a license to the Rev A E Cook, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad; (*b*) to appoint the said Revd A E Cook to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and (*c*) to grant a license to the said Rev A E Cook authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased—(*a*) to grant a license to the Rev R Maplesden, of the Baptist Mission Church, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad; and (*b*) to appoint the said Rev R Maplesden to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories.

Finance and Commerce Department.

The services of Mr H G Warburton, Assist Accountant-Genl, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh on the expiration of his privilege leave.

Military Department.

Vety-Capt S M Smith is appointed to the veterinary charge of the Saharanpur Reserve Remount Depot, vice Vety-Lieut W R Walker, on leave.

Lieut-Col C E Hallett, I S C, Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Comssy-Genl, Eastern Circle, vice Col E A Bruce, on leave.

Lieut-Col C E Hallett, I S C, offg Comssy-Genl, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Comssy-Genl, Western Circle, vice Col R Patch, appointed to officiate as Comssy-Genl-in-Chief.

Lieut E W Richards, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class, vice Lieut J Stewart, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty.

Col G Luck, C B, British Service, to command a district of the first class, vice General Sir G S White, K C B, G C I E, V C, appointed Comdr-in-Chief in India.

Col Luck will have the local rank of Major-Genl whilst commanding a district of the first class.

The Viceroy and Governor-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieut W R Birdwood, I S C, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Adjt, vice Capt R E Grimston, I S C, appointed an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff.

Hyderabad Contingent.

4th Infantry—Lieut P N Leslie, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

Medical Department.

The undermentioned Surgn Lieut, appointed to the Bengal Esbmt, reported his arrival at Bombay:—C E Williams.

The Viceroy and Governor Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—Capt R E Grimston, I S C, Adjt, Govr Gen's Body Guard, and Sqdn Comdr, 6th Bengal Cavy, to be an Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt L Herbert, I S C, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-Genl Sir W K Elles, KCB, commanding the Rawalpindi district:—Capt A W Elles, York L I, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Second-Lieut W C Nicholson, Connaught Rangers, wing officer, 3rd Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months, probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Nicholson will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut R M Edwards, I S C, wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut W G Hibbert, R Engrs, Assist Enger, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, p a, for six months.

Capt H B Borradaile, I S C, wing officer, 32nd Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secry of State for India leave out of India.

Second-Lieut J B Macgeorge, R E, attached Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India, (m c) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

Surgn-Capt F P Maynard, M B, 13th Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, p a.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secry of State for India:—Major F F R Burgess, I S C, Military Accountant, 2nd class (p a) for six months; Capt H G Ryland, I S C, Assist Comsy-Genl, 4th class, (u p a) for fifteen days without pay; Lieut H M Brownlow, I S C, wing officer, 39th Bengal Infy, (m c) for six months; Lieut H A Lash, I S C, attached Central India Horse, m c, for four months; Lieut E J Lugard, D S O, I S C, wing officer, 42nd Bengal Infy, m c, for three months; Lieut W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff Lieut, Intelligence Branch, Qrmr Genl's Dept, p a, for fourteen days; Lieut A W Warden, I S C, squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, m c, for three months; Lieut G T Widdicombe, I S C, wing officer, 9th Bengal Infy, p a, for three months; Lieut M Williamson, I S C, Assist Comdt, Bhamo Battn, Military Police, m c, for four months; and Sub-Condr W Watson, Public Works Dept, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, m c, for five months.

Sub-Condr T Fisher, Public Works Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—Brt-Lieut-Col C C Egerton, DSO, C A Mercer, and T H Goldney.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance:—Colonel A M Phillips, Sir H Collett, KCB, W C Plant and E L Ommanney, CSI.

Marine Department.

Comdr W J Powell, R I M, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted furlough out of India (m c), for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Sub-Lieut G T MacFarlane, R I M, for twelve months.

Public Works Department.

Mr J E Lacey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depty Examiner of Accounts, Class II, during the absence of Mr A J Fox, Depty Examiner, on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades of Suptdng Engr, 1st class, and Exe Engr, 1st grade, respectively:—Mr T Higham and Mr A G W Reid, CMG.

Mr G P Spooner, Dist Loco Supt, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

Mr G J Perram reverted to his substantive rank of Exe Engr, 1st grade.

The following officers of the Millitary Works Dept, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, were posted to Burma from that date:—Capt H Appleton, RE, and Lieut L P Chapman, RE.

Mr E H Tuck, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depty Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Military Works Department.

The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Lieuts A J H Swiney, G M Duff, R A F Kingscote, A C Joly de Lotbiniere, R E Picton-Jones, A Walpole, C L Robertson, H E Clayton, G C Kemp, and S G Rivett-Carnac, Royal Engineers, to be Ex Engrs, 4th grades, temporary; and Lieut E H W H Stafford, R E, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, P, reversion.

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

First grade Senior Apothecary J Hamilton, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for 30 days.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Reichswehr" says that La Bourdonaise which was recently sunk by a cyclone in the harbour of St. Marie, with a loss of two officers and twenty-one men, is the fifth vessel which the French Navy has lost on the coast of Madagascar, the cruisers Dayot and Bouvet, the transport ship Oise and the schooner Belette having already shared a similar fate. The trials which have been made for some time past with petroleum as fuel, on board the French cruiser Forbin, are still going on with favourable results. A considerably higher speed of revolution is attained with the new system of heating; this of course increases the risk of overheated bearings, for which reason ingenious contrivances—the so-called "Thermostates"—have been introduced, which by means of an automatic bell-signal draws the engineers' attention to any heated bearing.

The opponents of monster ships will thank Lord Salisbury for the help he gave them in the House of Lords. A too close examination of his language might undoubtedly lead some experts to think that he was not fully master of the arguments, and that when he said he "had no doubt that for fighting a battle of Trafalgar the biggest ships were necessary," he was from some points of view giving himself away. The anti-monster experts appear to be as strong on moderation in battleships as in cruisers. Each class has its own place and work to do; and each—so say the experts in question—is more bound to look after number and fair average than after sensational giants which attract the attention of the gallery, and must be balanced by inferior ships, because the numbers must be had and the money has run short.

The "Portsmouth Times" has discovered what, if there is any foundation for its statements, is at least a curious coincidence. Our contemporary declares that all the old wooden training ships that are converted steamships are hotbeds of fevers and other diseases, whereas the wooden ships that have never been engined preserve a comparatively clean bill of health. The Ganges and St. Vincent, for instance, were never engined, and the health of the boys is invariably good, whereas in the Boscawen, which was the old steamship Trafalgar, there is always more or less trouble. Then at Plymouth, the Impregnable was designed as a steamship, but before her engines were made she was towed from Pembroke to Devonport, and became the senior traning ship. Even in the most crowded times there has been no complaint as to the health of her boys, whereas in the Lion, an old steamship, which lies stern on to the Implacable, there is constant trouble. A still more remarkable case is that of the Urgent relieving the Irresistible at Jamaica, for whereas this was at one time a more deadly spot than the West Coast of Africa, the doctors at Jamaica hospital are now without employment." But the Urgent was a steamship, so we fail to see where the support for the argument lies in her case. And then, are the "facts" as stated?

The new U. S. cruiser New York, on her trial trip, steamed 83 3-4 knots in less than 238 minutes; being an hourly average of nearly 21 1-10th knots, the number of revolutions was 135, and the horse-power 17,000, which is 500 above the estimate. The newspapers declare her to be the fastest large warship afloat, and inferior in speed only to the Campania and the Paris. A well-known designer and naval officer, however, qualifies this. The New York is, he says, specially designed to beat H.M.S. Blake and Blenheim; but this result is achieved only by discrediting their official records; and estimating the speed of the Blenheim at 21 6·10 knots. The average of the New York, however good otherwise, is slower by half a knot, and, so far, is inferior.

The "Reichswehr" learns from Spandau that the German Small Arms Trial Commissioners are at present engaged in experiments with aluminium projectiles for rifles, and that ammunition of this kind is henceforth to be served out to sentries. It is also stated, as coming from the same source, that under the new recruiting system just introduced in Russia the age at which conscripts join the Army will now range from three to twelve months higher than formerly, viz., between twenty-one and twenty-two years nine months. Our contemporary adds that in thus raising the average age of joining, Russia has followed the precedent set by Austria where the age of recruits at joining now varies from twenty-one years nine months to twenty-two years eight months.

It has now been ascertained that three hundred sailors deserted from the foreign men-of-war during the Naval Review in New York Harbour, and entered the country without paying the "head" tax, or undergoing the usual examination by the officials of the Immigration Department.

Some interesting historical facts connected with the Banqueting House, Whitehall, the future home of the Royal United Service Institution, were brought to light by Mr. C. A. H. Bartlett in the lecture he delivered in the theatre of the Institution the other day. The first stone of the building was laid, it appears, in 1619, and the hall was completed three years later at a cost of £14,940, Inigo Jones being the architect. The ceiling was painted by Reubens, who received £3,000 for his work. Vandyck was to have painted the history of the Order of the Garter on the walls, and made a sketch of his design, but the order for the work was never actually given. One of the most interesting events in connection with the Banqueting House was the fact that Charles I. passed through it to the scaffold, which had been erected adjacent to the hall. The committee appointed by the High Court of Justice to select a place for the execution of Charles evidently had the purpose of degrading and humiliating his kingly pride in selecting the Banqueting Hall, the scene of so many of his festivities and of meetings between him and his Parliaments. There were a score or more of authorities on the event, whose accounts were all capable of reconciliation, and, when reconciled, they led to but one intelligent conclusion—that Charles I. passed from the Banqueting Hall upon the scaffold out of the centre window, an obstruction to which had been removed for that purpose. After Cromwell had been proclaimed Lord Protector at Westminster on December 16, 1653, he returned to the Banqueting Hall in state, and the same building a few years later was the scene of conferences between the Protector and Parliament, when Cromwell was obsequiously tendered the title of King. The hall figured to a considerable extent in the coronation of Charles II., and after being used by him for the carrying out of many of the ancient Royal customs, including "touching for the King's evil," was transformed into a chapel in 1698 upon the destruction of the Chapel Royal, and after it had itself had two narrow escapes from destruction by fire. Not the least of the incidents in the history of the Chapel Royal had been, the lecturer remarked, its participation in the glory associated with the victory of English arms.

There have been great rejoicings and festivities in the town of Rheims owing to the arrival of the 14th French Dragoons to take up their quarters permanently there. It was the anxious wish of the town to become a cavalry garrison, and now that the desire has been gratified, the inhabitants of all classes have united in giving a hearty welcome to the regiment.

Contrary to the report circulated at the beginning of the week July 16, it is now stated on good authority that since the dissolution of the Reichstag the German Government has not had the Army Bill under consideration. In official circles the opinion prevails that the Government will await the progress of the electoral campaign, and not consider the crucial measure upon which it turns until the result can be calculated with some degree of certainty. The same opinion applies to the taxes to be imposed to cover the expenditure under the Army Bill. It is further reported that no definite date has been fixed for the meeting of the new Reichstag, this depending likewise upon the progress of events.

The Endymion, which was recently received at Portsmouth from Earle's Shipbuilding Company, Hull, has made the official eight hours' trial of her machinery. She belongs to the Edgar class. Her engines have been arranged to develop a maximum of 10,000 horse-power. At the trial the mean draught of the vessel was 20 ft. 7 in., or 3 ft. 2 in. less than her load immersion; and, with 152 lb. of steam pressure and 9½ revolutions, the starboard engine indicated 5,261 and the port engine 5,385, giving a collective power of 10,646 horses, with a mean air pressure of 17 in. The average vacuum was 27 in., and the speed of the ship by log 20·9 knots. The Grafton of this class will when delivered be pressed up to the full estimated power of 2,000 horse-power.

Before leaving New York Sir John Hopkins wrote to the Mayor of the city, stating that he could not leave without expressing, both on his own part and on behalf of those under his command, their deep sense of the courtesy and hospitality which has been accorded them by the citizens of New York during their stay. "This agreeable visit will," he said, "be remembered pleasantly by us all. The very friendly feeling that has been shown by every one is fully appreciated and reciprocated by the officers and men of the Royal Navy. We hope this is another link which will bind still closer the ties of cordial relationship existing between these two great countries." The Admiral also wrote to the proprietor of the "New York Herald," thanking him in the name of the officers and men for what he had done to make their stay agreeable. As the squadron left, the banks of the river were lined with spectators cheering and waving, while the bands of the different ships played "Auld Lang Syne."

The telegram about the desertions from the Blake and other vessels now turns out to be a grossly exaggerated statement.

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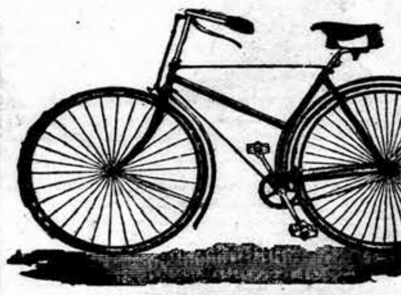

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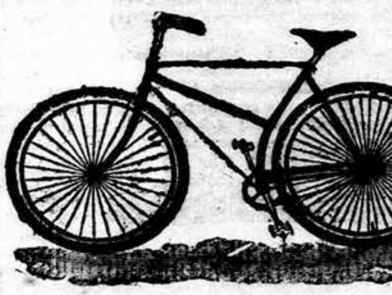

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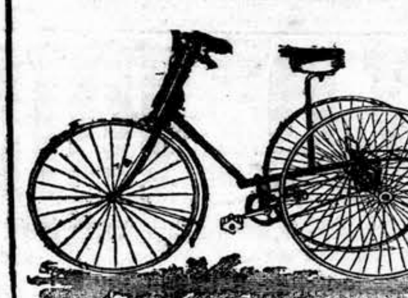
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona....... Rs. 335 cash



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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
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These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

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Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

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Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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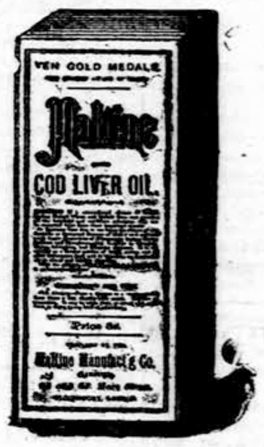

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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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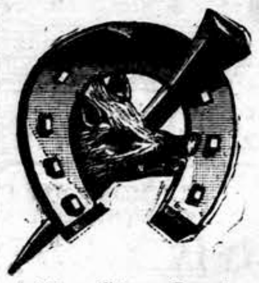

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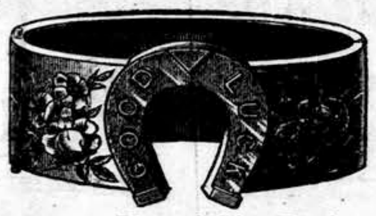
Rs. 6 cash.



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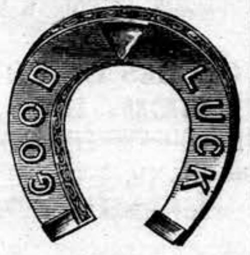

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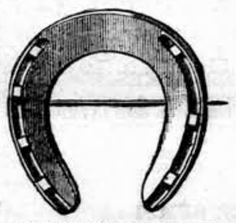

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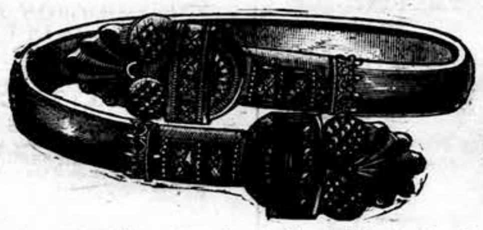

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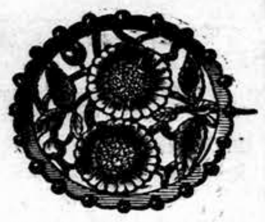

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch
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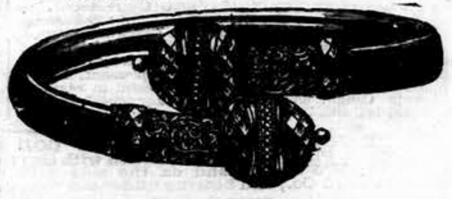
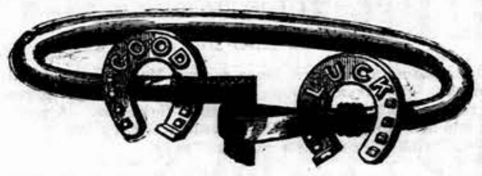


3637 G. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.



3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle.
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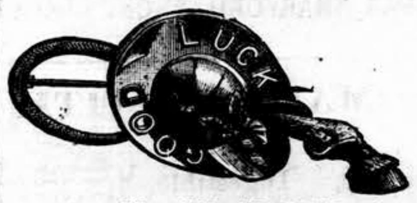
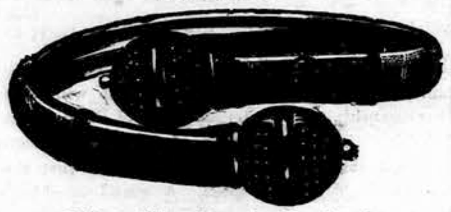


3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
Rs. 7 cash.



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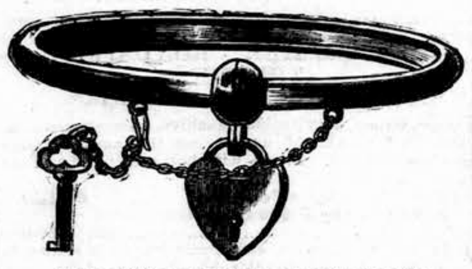

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"Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

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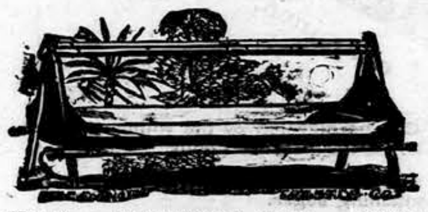
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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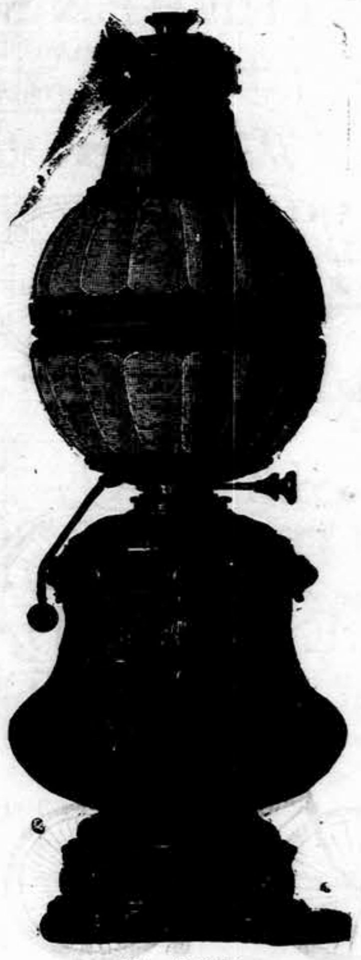

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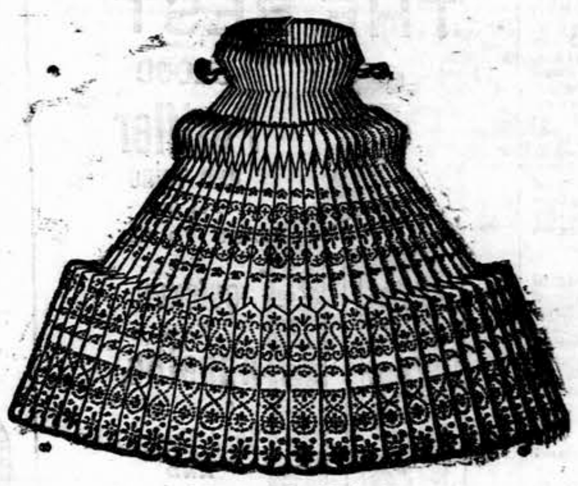

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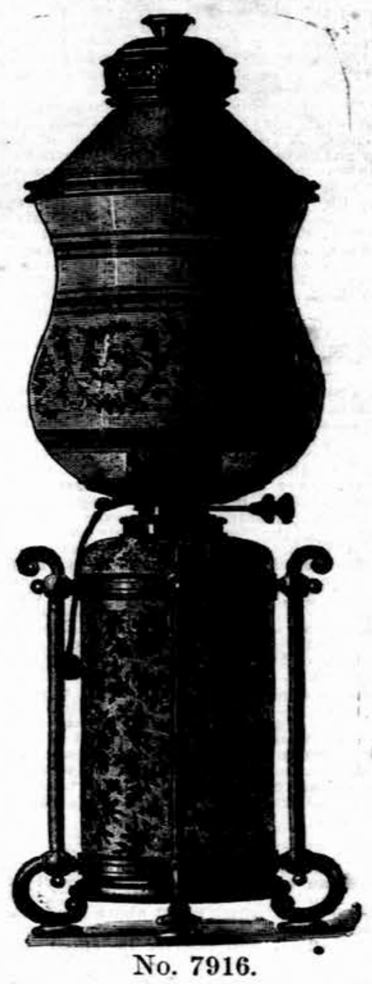

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Are the Best.
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Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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